BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1857.....NO. 33.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do.	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change,	4 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	7 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	12 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.§ WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BEUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

100 AGENTS WANTED.
$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.
The above is no "three cent catch penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address
T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
Feb. 27, 1857 26-3m

NEGROES WANTED.

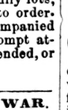
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$1 00.—ONLY ONE DOLLAR for ALL!
ONLY $1 00. The Chances to Make Money, comprising Kinsler's, Carter's, Cook's, Martin, Dow's, Bowman's, Prescott's, Olivare's, Sampson's, Hornell, Johnson's, Sanborn's, Ballou & Co.'s, Simmons', Metropolitan, and many others.
ONLY $1 00. All the above will send to any address upon the receipt of One Dollar in bills, gold or stamps. Address MISS FRANK RIVERS, Box No. 758 Haverhill P. O., Essex Co., Mass.
April 3, 1857. 31-2m.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst., our boy JACK, formerly owned by B. Southerland, Esq., of Wilmington. Said boy left the cars at Whitehead's Station, on the W. & W. R. R. He is well known in the neighborhood of South Washington, where he has a wife, and is probably lurking.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, or his confinement in any jail so we can get him. BRIGHTWELL & PETERS.
Feb 20—25-2muoo Farmville, Va.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

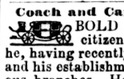
OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1390 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how them the premises. JOHN SMITH.
March 13th, 1857 28-2m*

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th, 1857 28-3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Strcklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

300 AGENTS WANTED. 300
BUSINESS EASY, USEFUL, AND HONORABLE.—Salary one hundred dollars per month. Capital required,—Five Dollars. For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
March 20th, 1857 29-10t

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been recently appointed County Surveyor for New Hanover County, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; he attends also to plotting of estates, leveling and draining of land and to drawing plans for houses and bridges. He promisses *good* work at *moderate* prices. L. C. TURNER,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 27th, 1857 30-5t*

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust, from J. G. McDugald to the undersigned, will be exposed to sale at public auction, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, upon one and two years credit, with interest from the sale, THREE LOTS OF LAND in said Town, Nos. 77, 78 and 79, with the improvements, consisting of two dwellings, out houses and store, now occupied by George Crofton, being the interest of said McDugald therein The houses are good and the stand for a store and trade.
Also, upon six months credit, with interest, 50 acres of land on Fryar Swamp, where Sam'l. Benson resides;—160 acres, half of 320, granted to G. W. Bannerman and Alex. McDugald, on Colley, adjoining the lands of J. G. Sutton and others. Also, 320 acres, half of 640, granted to Elias Gardner on Turnbull in said County, adjoining the lands of Richard Tatum and others. P. MURPHY, Trustee.
March 30th, 1857
At the same time and place, I will offer for sale, the lot and improvements, west of the Town, between the Public Road and the River Cape Fear, containing eight acres more or less, on which is a dwelling and out houses, the late residence of J. J. McDugald, and now occupied by J. A. Richardson, Esq.; one and two years credit, with interest bond and approved secureties required. P. MURPHY.
April 3d, 1857 31-3t

General Notices.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, in the town of Goldsboro', on Saturday the 2d day of May next, the FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and everything connected therewith Public attention is invited to the sale of this valuable property. Terms, $500 cash—the balance in six and twelve months, with interest. Bonds of undoubted security will be required.
G. W. COLLIER,
B. J. LANGSTON,
J. C. SLOCUMB,
Trustee of J. Shaaber.
Goldsboro', April 8th, 1857 32-ts

NOTICE.
THE firm of OLIVER & POLLOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by J. F. Oliver. JAS. F. OLIVER,
W. F. POLLOCK.
Mount Olive, N. C., March 20th, 1857.

FURTHER NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the firm of OLIVER & POLLOCK, will please present them for payment, and all those to the same firm indebted, are requested to settle immediately, as no indulgence will be given.
JAS. F. OLIVER.
Mount Olive, N. C., March 20th, 1857.

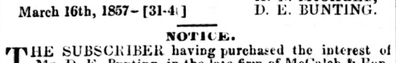
ATTENTION!!
THE Subscriber having established himself alone at the old head quarters of Oliver & Pollock, gives notice to his old customers and friends, that he has just returned from the North with a full stock of NEW GOODS, which he will sell on terms reasonable. By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he hopes to meet and merit a full share of the patronage and confidence so long enjoyed as a partner in the firm of Oliver & Pollock.
W. F. POLLOCK.
Mount Olive, N. C., April 3d, 1857 32-3t

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.
I HAD thought, up to within a few days past, that I would forego the solicitations of my friends, relative to a candidacy for the Superior Court Clerkship of our County, but from the many assurances I had of the full appreciation of my conduct since I have had the pleasure of serving you, and at the instance of many, whom I believe are not disposed to flatter me, I now announce myself a Candidate for that office, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August Election; and if in your kindness you see fit to elect me, it will be no less my duty, than my pleasure, to serve you honestly and impartially.
As the report has gained currency that I would not be a Candidate, for the purpose of at *once* making my position known, I have made this publication.
LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
April 10th, 1857 32-4t

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER RAILROAD, from W. R. Holt's Mill:
22 half-bbls. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
We take pleasure in recommending the above Flour to our customers as equal to Hiram Smith's best brand, if not better. Call before all is sold. Low for cash, at
April 10. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McCALEB & BUNTING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. B. McCaleb alone is authorized to settle the business of the old concern.
A. B. McCALEB,
March 16th, 1857—[31-4t] D. E. BUNTING.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of Mr. D. E. Bunting, in the late firm of McCaleb & Bunting, would respectfully say to the friends and patrons of the old concern, that he intends to continue the business in his own name, and hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by the late firm.
In case of my absence, Mr. J W Carr is authorized to transact business in my name. A. B. McCALEB.
March 16 1857 173-1w


Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30th, 1857.
BONDS FOR NEGROES hired by this Company for the present year have been executed, and are ready for delivery. When not applied for in person, a written order must accompany the demand. Apply to
S. D. WALLACE, Agent.
April 3d, 1857. 31-4t

"Let those write, who never wrote before,
And those who write, write the more."

PHONOGRAPHY BY MAIL.
"THE USEFULNESS OF SHORT HAND" says Dr. Johnson, "is not confined to any particular science or profession, but is universal." The Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool, says:—"Phonography is a railroad method of communicating thought; a railroad by reason of its expedition, a railroad by reason of its ease." The Subscriber is prepared to furnish any one wishing to know this much-to-be-coveted art, with a letter, containing an explanation of the Phonography Alphabet. The terms are $1 00 per letter. Cummunications must be addressed to Chinquepin, Duplin County, N. C. JNO. R. WALLACE.
April 3d, 1857 31-5t*

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded. Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horrid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS. [March 27—30-3m

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.
A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company for the second instalment of ten per cent. upon their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st day of May next.
A receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.
H. W. GUION, President
April 3—[31-tIstM] W. C. & R. Rail Road Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York,
44 bags GREEN RIO COFFEE;
25 matts JAVA COFFEE; low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,
March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and den ands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1847 30-6w

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1857 30-6w

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advice me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

Parody.

We find the following parody upon McKay's "Tell me, ye winged winds ?" going the rounds:

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where women fret no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some "holler" in the ground,
Where babies never yell,
And cradles are not found ?
The loud wind blew the snow into my face,
And snickered as it answered—"Nary place."

Tell me, thou misty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Knowest thou some some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
A place to smoke in peace,
Where crinoline is not,
And hoops are out of place ?
The loud waves, sounding a perpetual shout,
Stopped for a while, and spluttered, "Yeou git eout!"

Tell me, my secret soul—
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From women, girls, and death ?
Is there no happy spot
Where bachelors are blessed;
Where females never go
And man may dwell in peace ?
Faith, Hope and Love—best boons to mortals given—
Waved their bright wings, and answered, "Yes, in Heaven!"

From the New York Herald.

Progress of the Slave Trade and the Number of Slaves taken from Africa.

The American slave trade, from the time of its inception in the first years of the discovery of America, has undergone great changes, both as regards the flag under which it has been carried on and the nations that have been engaged in it At first it was prosecuted almost exclusively by the Spaniards and Portuguese, who brought over a few negroes to the Antilles and the newly settled districts of Brazil.—The trade shortly after passed into the hands of the English, whose superior skill and energy as sailors and traders gave them advantage over the Cavaliers of Spain, who, fresh from the Moorish wars, were then settling the countries of tropical America.—Bristol, in England, was for a long time the principal seat of the slave trade, and Liverpool owed a part of her early growth to the same profitable occupation. Contracts were entered into by the English traders with the Spanish government, and every effort made to obtain a monopoly of the trade, in which they succeeded in a great measure. About one hundred and fifty years ago some enterprising French traders endeavored to compete with the English, but they have never been successful in securing any large portion of the African slave trade. The English up to the beginning of the present century were the great slave traders of the world The first introduction of African slaves was in 1620, by a Dutch vessel from Africa to Virginia, Mr. Casey, in a work upon the slave trade, says that the "trade in negro slaves to the American colonies was too small before 1753 to attract attention." In that year 511 were imported into Charleston, and in 1765–'66, those imported into Georgia numbered 1,482. The importations up to the year 1808 numbered altogether 333,000.

The statistics of the trade with Cuba and Brazil from the beginning of the present century to 1840 are so defective and unreliable that it would be utterly useless to give them. Besides, so little attention was given to this part of the subject till after the year 1833 by the Anti-Slavery Society, and humanitarians generally, that the returns were not full and perfect enough for publication. Under these circumstances we have not included them; but the number imported by both countries during the period referred to could not have been less than a million and a half.

We may state here incidentally, that of the 1,700,000 slaves who were brought from the coast of Africa to the British West Indies up to the year 1817, only 660,000 survive, showing that there are not two remaining for every five that were imported; while in the United States the number of Africans is nearly eight or ten to one of those that were imported.

Passing over the interval from the period when the slave trade was declared to be piracy to the year 1840, we find that the number introduced into Brazil from that year to 1851, inclusive, was 348,609, or a little more than 30,000 a year. During the same period the number imported into Cuba amounted to an average of about 6,000 a year. The following tables show the importation into Brazil and Cuba from 1851 to 1854:

		Slaves.
Imported into Brazil in the year	1851	47,000
" " "	1852	60,000
" " "	1853	3,700
Total		110,700
Imported into Cuba in	1851	5,000
" "	1852	7,924
" "	1853	12,500
" "	1854	10,230
		33,654
		100,700
Total		136,354

For the four years from 1851 to 1854, inclusive, this gives an average importation into both countries of something over 34,000 a year. As perhaps not more than three-fourths of the whole number was reported to the mixed commission, the yearly average for this period may be set down at 45,000. From the year 1854 there were very few, if any, slaves imported into Brazil, in consequence of the laws passed by the government of that country against the trafic The slave trade is now mainly, if not wholly, carried on with Cuba, which imports about twenty thousand slaves every year—which, added to the total of the trade with both Brazil and Cuba since the year 1850, gives the average number imported every year, up to the present time, at about 30,000. If the profit realized on the purchase of one slave amounts as we have shown in the following tables, to $396, the total profits of one year's trade will therefore be about eleven millions of dollars:—

EXPENSES OF VESSELS AND OUTFIT.

Cost of a two hundred and fifty ton vessel	$3,000
Sailmaker's, carpenter's and cooper's bills	3,000
Provisions for crew and slaves	1,000
Wages advanced	1,000
Stealings in New York by the agent	4,000
Commission of 10 per cent on the whole expenses	1,700
Total cost of vessels and outfit	$18,700

EXPENSES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Cost of 400 negroes at $50 per head	$20,000
Pay of crew and officers on the coast	500
Gratification money to the American captain	1,000
Total	$21,500

EXPENSES OF THE HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

Captain's head money, averaging $15 per head, on 380 negroes, allowing for 20 deaths on the passage	$5,700
Head money to officers, at $7½ per head	2,850
Wages of crew and officers	2,500
Total	$10,050

EXPENSES AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL IN CUBA.

Gratification money to the Captain General at $51 a head	$19,880
Landing expenses $34 a head	12,620
Total	$92,300

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Cost of vessel and outfit	$18,700
Expenses on the Coast of Africa	21,500
Expenses on the homeward passage	10,050
Expenses after arrival in Cuba	32,300
Commission on sale of 5 per cent	11,400
Total	$93,950

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Received for 400 negroes in market at $600 a head	$240,000
Total expenses	93,950
Total profits on cargo	$146,050

Which is equal to about $365 per negro.

The inducements which are held out to men with capital, to engage in this business, by the immense profits realized in it, has led a comparatively large number of our wealthy men, and those who are anxious to become suddenly so, to embark in the slave trade. In fact, there never was a time, perhaps, when the trade was so actively carried on at this port as it is at present.

From the Literary Filibuster.

To a Ginny-Foul,
That comes and squawks under my winder periodikly and makes me mad exceedinkly.

You missable speckled critter, you!
What's thunder're squawking about?
Does anythink hurt you bad? Or do you squawk
That way in Ginny, where you come from,
And so squawks new from edoucational prejudice?
What's mischief do you pull your homely head
Out'n from under your wing and squawk for,
What's under your wing to make you squawk,
You speckled "cuss?"
Somethink offensive, I reck'n, elsewise
You'd keep it there, for it looks better hid.
What do you got on the fence and squawk for?
Do you see anything slamink, you white-gilled,
Speckle-feathered, squawking fool!
How do you spose a feller can read or rite,
Or sleep or live, you discordant old busted
Brass French-horn, with all the keys open
And the mouth-piece cracked?
I wish I could pizen you, you everlastin', perpetual squakink machine!
What're you thinkink about?—home?—
You rascally epitome of a Ginny war-gong,
A Congo tum-tum and conch-shell,
And a down-east village brass band!
Dry up! you speckled perody of a mschine shop!
Do you think that's music, you outrageous, vocal atrocity?
You boiler-maker's exacerbated echo!
You squawking abstract of Pandemonium,
Do you think a feller can afford to furnish boot-jacks
And so forth to chunk you with daily, dog you?
Maybe you think its funny, you speckled pagan of Afrikin extraction!
Is your squawkink, sass? or a'nt you 'feared of me, say?
You brazen-throated, sheet-iron-lunged culmination
Of foul creation? Here's my blackin' brush at you!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Stand by your Standard.

The spring campaign in Virginia is opening in all parts of the State, under auspices that assure us of another brilliant triumph of Democracy. The old issue made new by the opposition is readily recognized, and the remnant rear-guard of the allied armies of whiggery and know-nothingism is boldly met and encountered at every point, with all the confidence and enthusiasm that patriotism, prowess and party pride can inspire.

The principles of democracy in all their primitive purity and power, are espoused and upheld by staunch and sterling standard-bearers, men of mark and merit, true to Virginia, to the South and to the Union, unwavering in their adherence to the Constitution, strictly construed, and uncompromising in their fealty to the principles and precepts of the party to which they belong.

There are crises constantly recurring in politics which severely and satisfactorily test the faith of parties and partizans And especially is this true among a republican people, where preferment and place are the rewards of popularity and power. When new measures, the coins of old principles, are introduced, or novel questions appealing only to popular prejudice are sprung upon the public; or even when obsolete issues that have long ago been laid low by the battle-axe of argument and truth, and deposited in the catacombs of exploded error, are exhumed and again exposed in the political market-place, there are thousands in all parties who halt for a while between two opinions, some from honest doubt because they lack light and thought on the subject, and others from selfish fear for the result of the popular verdict *pro or con* Among the mos recent instances illustrative of this fact, are the ebullient of Know-Nothingism, and the revival of the hue and cry of the opposition, over the public lands. SAM insidiously ingratiated himself with many well-meaning men, and imposed upon the time-serving timidity of others.—But the unparalleled energy, eloquence and arguments of Henry A. Wise saved Virginia and the South from the blighting curse that threatened them, and the bubble of Know Nothingism soon burst upon the billows of the tide of time, to be known no more on earth forever. The public land question, with its specious sophisms and plausible pretexts for the public good, has also, perhaps, injuriously affected the popular mind, though in an almost

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857

☞ The English papers very frequently make amusing and ridiculous blunders when they undertake to discuss questions of American domestic politics. But have the papers of the United States any right to sneer at their British cotemporaries? How many conductors of the press in the United States can understand the divisions of parties and interest in Great Britain—their odd manœuverings—strange coalitions and as strange disruptions. We are unable to see how Cobden, the head of the anti-corn-law league and Earl Derby, the chief of the old Tories, now calling themselves Conservatives, can be found acting together. How Gladstone, the head of the Peel party, can unite with Lord John Russell, the former opponent of Sir Robert Peel; or finally, how Lord John himself can combine with all these against Lord Palmerston, his late colleague, and more recent principal, under whom he acted at Vienna.

Still less can we understand the varying phases of opinion as they are produced by local causes—different in the South of England from the North—different in the boroughs from what they are in the counties, and different in the Universities from any of the others. Neither can we fully appreciate the effect of a semi-religious element arising out of the Puseyite division in the Anglican Church. There are two parties in the establishment—the High Church or Puseyite party, and the "Evangelical" Exeter Hall, half Puritanic and whole Abolitionist crowd; with also a sort of third or medium tint, as it were, not belonging exactly to either ultra faction.

The Prime Minister appoints the bishops of the church just as fully as he does the embassadors of the crown, and Lord Palmerston has had the filling of some half dozen vacant bishoprics, to none of which has he appointed a Puseyite; neither have the new bishops been taken from the ranks of the ranting "Evangelicals" although the appointments have given satisfaction to that most numerous, and, with the people, most influential branch of the church.

Then there are the large commercial towns and heavy capitalists who generally favor Palmerston, looking upon the Chinese difficulties as having arisen out of the zeal of the government for the promotion and protection of the interests of trade and commerce.

Then again there is a third and outside party—an Irish radical party, whose demands would in the United States be looked upon as fair and reasonable, although still looked upon in England as dangerous. They will be swayed as much by the position of parties upon questions of local policy as by the test of the Chinese war, or any matter pertaining to the foreign policy of the nation.

There are in the British House of Commons somewhat over six hundred members, of which Ireland and Scotland send less than two hundred while England sends over four hundred. The King or Queen has a theoretical veto, which is never exercised.—The House of Lords may reject any bill, but they never reject a bill which has been passed three times by the Commons. A majority in the Commons, is, therefore the test of political power. When a minister is defeated in the House upon any test question he either immediately resigns, or "goes to the country"—that is, he dissolves the parliament—in the Sovereign's name of course—and writs issue for the election of members to a new parliament. If a majority of the members elected to the new Parliament sustains the ministry then it continues in office—if not, it must resign.

This thing is going on, or has recently been going on throughout the United Kingdom. By means of a coalition of the outs, a vote of censure on Lord Palmerston's administration was passed through the House of Commons. The resolution, so passed, condemned the Chinese war as barbarous and wrong.—Lord Palmerston announced that he would bring forward the "budget," embracing the necessary supply bills, after the passage of which the parliament would be dissolved and an appeal taken to the Constituencies. This appeal has been taken and it is probable that the administration will be sustained.—The fact is, that right or wrong the British are in for it at Canton, and *must* put it through, and Palmerston is the only Statesman they have good for any thing as a war Minister.

Statement *of Receipts of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road during the month of* **February, 1857***—and for the corresponding month of last year—*

Sources of Receipts.	1856.	1857.
From Through Travel	$17,306 20	$22,605 16
" Way "	5,216 88	6,128 62
" Freight	9,656 47	10,973 98
" Mail	3,562 50	3,562 50
Total	$35,742 05	$43,270 26

Increase over February, 1856, $7,528 21.

The above table was intended to have been handed to us yesterday for publication, but, by some inadvertency, did not reach us in time. We further understand that the receipts for the month of March are also very considerably in advance of those for the corresponding month of 1856, but, owing to the fact that full returns have not been received from the various points where through tickets are sold, an accurate statement cannot yet be made. The Company has just got two new locomotives, of the best construction, and the operations of the road are carried on, and its connections made, as regularly as upon any road of the same length between New York and Montgomery. During the period of extreme and unprecedented cold, in the beginning of the year, some failures of connection unavoidably took place upon this road, as upon all others, and these have been seized upon and exaggerated by interested parties competing for the mails and travel. We are pleased to be thus authoritatively put in possession of facts which indisputably establish the growing prosperity of the road in every branch of its business.

Daily Journal of the 14th inst.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* says that the Board of Internal Improvements met in that city on Monday, present Gov. Bragg and N. E. Canady, Esq., of Granville. Calvin Graves, Esq., of Caswell, having tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, John M. Kirkland, Esq., of Orange was appointed to fill his place.

The *Standard* further learns that the interest of the State in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was under consideration; and that Governor Bragg is expected to attend in person the meeting of the company to be held in Wilmington, to-morrow, the 16th inst.

We trust that Gov. Bragg will make it convenient to be here on the occasion referred to. He will be sure of a hearty welcome.

Daily Journal of the 15th inst.

Popularity.—A man named Kalloch, a preacher has recently been under trial in one of the courts in Boston for adultery. The jury could not agree and was discharged. Whether the fact was *legally* proved or not may be questioned, but that every one who read the testimony is *morally* certain of the impropriety of his conduct no one can doubt.

Mr. Kalloch has now got his name up and "draws" better "houses" than any preacher in Boston. He is the fashion. His congregation has earnestly requested him to resume his services as their Pastor. We fear that there will be something like an epidemic of this kind among the Boston clergy. There is nothing like incouragement to stimulate the march of progress.

☞ We ought sooner to have acknowledged the courtesy of an invitation to Fayetteville, as a guest of the Independent Light Infantry, on the occasion of the visit of the Wilmington Light Infantry to that ancient burg. We wish we could go. These Fayetteville men are great to squabble with on paper, and equally great to have a pleasant time with when you meet them personally.

Also, we are indebted to a young friend for a copy of the address delivered last year before the societies of our University, by M. W. Ramson, Esq. It is a very able effort.

We have also the April number of the North Carolina University Magazine, edited by a committee of students; and, upon the whole, well edited. In turning over its pages, we find some devoted to the poems of Philo C. Henderson. Poor Philo, we knew him well in other days, and regretted his death sincerely. His poems give but little idea of the man, as we knew him, and even the man too often gave but a feeble and improper idea of himself. We know not why it is, that so often, in speaking of the departed, or even the living, distinguished by genisility, and that nameless something which people call genius, a half subdued tone is adopted, and we murmur, almost instinctively, "Poor ——," "Poor fellow"—poor, too poor, in worldly prudence—too poor in happiness, too poor in success, however rich in other endowments. Well, it may be that the world and all of us are wrong. Who is happy? Is it you, Mr. Prudent Man?—do you really know what happiness is? Have you ever taken time to be happy? Perhaps so, but we doubt, and so do you!

However, all this has nothing to do with Philo.—What sorrows shaded his life and made it abortive it is not for us to know or say, but we do know that we have heard from his own lips flashes of wit, touches of poetry so totally apart and different from the rather common-place rhymes given to the world as his that in the latter we recognise not our old friend. These however were but the flashes, the random touches of undisciplined genius, which could neither be sustained nor brought under control by a mind impaired by long indulgence in those desultory habits of reverie which so many mistake for thought.

Poor Philo, for long years he has lain quiet and at rest where the hands of affection placed him, beneath the soil of his native Mecklenburg. Like all who die, the grave gradually closes over his memory as well as his remains. In the battle of life we have no time to look backwards—no energies to waste in vain regrets, and it is only when some passing allusion, some incident occurring in our daily rounds brings the name and the image of the dead before us that we re-open the chambers of memory, and after hurriedly glancing over the pictures that we find there, close them again, as hurriedly, and pass on upon our weary way, murmuring to ourselves "Poor Philo!" unthinking that his is the happier lot, and that we who toil and moil beneath the burden of life are really the parties to be pitied. Our little hopes and fears—our little joys, growing less as we grow older, our little sorrows which once appeared nought, but now eat into the bone like shackles of iron, are they not objects of pity to angels and to the disembodied spirits of those who dwell in the grave, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary be at rest? Who would not be there.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The stockholders in the above company convened in regular annual meeting this forenoon, at Commissioners' Hall, in this place.

On motion of Col. John McRae, the meeting was organized by calling Hugh Waddell, Esq., to the chair. Mr. Waddell, on assuming the position to which he had been called, made a stirring address, setting forth the magnitude and importance of the work, and appealing to the patriotism and public spirit of the stockholders and citizens at large.

His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, arrived here by last evening's train. We have no doubt of his desire to do everything in favor of the work that he can do consistently with his convictions of the duty incumbent upon him as an executive officer, under existing laws. If he should feel called upon to object to any arrangements made or contemplated, we feel confident that he will urge no objection that he can avoid and none in a captious spirit.

Daily Journal of yesterday

☞ There is no State news of importance. In fact people in our State do not furnish the papers with many exciting topics. We have no Burdell mysteries, nor Kalloch trials. We are distressingly tame and stupid.

Our old neighbour of the Charlotte *Whig* has just found out that there was a first of April, and also, has waked up sufficiently to say that somebody else says, that there was something in the Wilmington *Journal* of the first, "without point or humour." It must be first of April all the time in the office of the *Whig*.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the members of the Democratic Association, and other Democratic citizens of the town of Wilmington, was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, April 15th, 1857.

The meeting was called to order by W. T. J. Vann Esq, President of the Democratic Association, and the organization completed by appointing J. M. Stevenson, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the question of running a Democratic ticket for Commissioners of Navigation at the approaching election, in May next.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Geo. Houston, who moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report business for the action of the meeting. The motion was adopted, and the following committee appointed: W. J. Price, Geo. Houston, James Fulton, W. C. Fergus and John Whitledge.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by John L. Holmes, Esq.

The committee on business, after consultation, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we deem it not only right and proper in itself, but in accordance with the wishes of the Democratic party of the Town and the best interests of all parties, that a Democratic ticket should be nominated and run at the approaching election for Commissioners of Navigation, to be held on the first Monday in May next.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure the triumphant election of the following named gentlemen, who are representatives not of any particular interest or section, but of all the various interests and sections composing our community:—

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
P. W. FANNING,
ROB'T G. RANKIN,
HENRY M. CURTIS,
DANIEL M. FOYLES.

On motion, the Chairman of this meeting was requested to apprise the gentlemen composing the ticket of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. T. J. VANN, Chairman.

J. M. Stevenson, Sec'y.

☞ At the election held in Cumberland county on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking the vote of the citizens of that county on the question of subscribing $100,000 to the Western Railroad, the majority of the votes was largely in favor of subscription. In the town the vote was nearly unanimous for subscription; at Rockfish it stood 99 to 2 against. Even in the county outside of town subscription carried the day.

Extraordinary Trial of Strength.—The Troy Times of the 6th, recounts a singular trial of strength, which took place in that city on Saturday evening, between James Madison, "the cast iron man," and Professor Carl, the "strongest man in America."—The challenge for a trial of strength sent by Carl, having been accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance.

"Previous to the trial, Professor Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs upon his chin, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength, which must have wearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then appeared—held an anvil weighing two hundred and fourteen pounds upon his breast, while two men struck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron one fourth of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about two hundred pounds upon each arm, while men struck upon it with sledges. Prof. Carl then appeared, held the anvil upon his breast; bent the bar or iron almost double upon his arm; held the anvil upon his arms, etc., for a longer period than Mr. Madison had done. He then took the large flint stones which had been rejected by his rival, and hammered them to pieces, signalizing his performance by cracking in two a flag stone about large enough to serve as a stepping-block for a door. After this he held one of the anvils over his head for forty-one seconds; lifted a sixty-pound weight upon his little finger and swung it around his head; and held two men on his hair while he whirled them about, top fashion, until their feet stuck out at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Mr. Madison was then called out by the audience, and requested to give an account of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stone by saying that his rival was in constant practice, while he had not broken a stone for a year. Being urged to swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability, and as Professor Carl had not held the anvils on his knee. In short, he virtually acknowledged himself a whipped man.

Professor Carl is a great fellow to "lift," but we have something in our possession that he never has succeeded in "lifting," although he has had years to do it in. It is a small strip of paper commonly called a note, given by said Professor Carl, to Fulton & Price, on account of certain monies due by the said party of the first part, for and on account of bills printed, setting forth the mighty deeds of Professor Carl, and the amusing performances of Bill Worrell, who wore a suit of motley. It is evidently easier to lift two men by the hair of the head than to lift a note for $29.

☞ There is a Democratic gain of two members of Congress from Connecticut. The delegation in the last Congress stood all Republican. It now includes two Democrats. The coalition majority on the popular vote is 266. Evidently, Connecticut is coming out all straight.

☞ The two horses that ran the one hundred mile race in New York State a few days since, are doing as well as any other people's horses, while a set of sympathising old tabbies are bewailing their fate through all the organs of sentimental flunkeyism and every other ism.

☞ T. C. Thackston, Esq., retires from the joint Editorship and Proprietorship of the Petersburg, Va., Democrat, having disposed of his interests in that paper to A. M. Keiley, Esq., who will hereafter act as the associate of Mr. Banks.

Close Shaving in Connecticut.

The Coalition candidate for Governor beat the Democratic candidate only 219 votes, in an aggregate of over sixty-one thousand.

☞ The Southern Literary Messenger, for April, is on our table, with a full and interesting table of contents. Price $3 a year.

☞ The report that Hon. Abraham Rencher of this State had been appointed Governor of New Mexico, is contradicted.

☞ Wesley Jones has been re appointed Marshall of North Carolina.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A trip to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday afforded some jottings which may be of interest to our readers.

There was a wide contrast between the activity at the yard on this occasion and the frigid stillness of all its departments when we visited it last winter, when every thing was closely locked up by ice, and the workshops were as quiet as village churches on a week day. Now the blacksmith's hammer, the caulker's mallet, and the carpenter's axe are merrily ringing every where; and the gardens and grounds have already put on a mantle of deep green. It was a wise step to demolish the dilapidated smitheries, no longer useful, which stood between the main avenue and the extensive workshops. The beautiful park of an acre, which is being graded upon the spot which they occupied, in the centre of which is to be erected the flag staff, will add much to the beauty as well as the usefulness of the establishment.

The great event of the day was *the advent of the steam frigate "Niagara."* At nine o'clock in the morning the little United States steamer Vixen hauled alongside of her as she lay at the wharf ready for sea, and escorted her out into the East river opposite the yard, where she dropped anchor to await the turn of the tide. Thousands were gazing from the shores and house tops, and every body seemed to be full of admiration of this beautiful piece of naval architecture, when her immense and symmetrical proportions swung gracefully to the stream.

It should not be forgotten that the great aim and end of the distinguished naval constructor, whose sudden death prevented him from witnessing the result of his scientific skill, was to create a man-of-war of the first class which would be unexampled and unequalled for her architectural beauty and fast sailing. When he took the yacht America to England he was told by one of the noblemen, "If you are right in your *lines*, we are all wrong." The result proved that he was right, and the Government of the United States subsequently gave him a *carte blanche* to build a first class frigate according to the right "lines." It is not as a steamer that the Niagara is expected to excell, although the engineers have said that her machinery is like a piece of perfect clockwork, and will prove a most powerful auxiliary.

Capt. Hudson has not yet received his sailing orders; but we believe it is understood that he will make a short trip of a few days, running out into the Gulf Stream and back to port, before proceeding directly to England. It is said that the capacity of the Niagara between decks to receive and coil the telegraph wire cable is in all respects ample; and that it will be necessary to remove but a few of the bulkheads between apartments to afford convenient room.

The Niagara will sail upon this special mission freighted with the hopes of the world for the success of the great telegraphic enterprise, and especially freighted with the hopes of those who loved the character and cherish the memory of the lamented Steers, stricken down in the morning of his fame and in the midst of his usefulness.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mound City vs. Cairo.—Mound City, Illinois, it is understood, is to overshadow, swallow up, and annihilate the ancient city of Cairo. At least stockholders in the former hope so. Naturally enough Cairo is not pleased with this programme, and the editor of the Times illustrates his opinion of Mound City by the following circumstance:

We saw a couple betting high a draw poker, the other night. The ante was two niggers, and the little one had run up the pot to a cotton plantation and three wheel boats.

"I'll go you the City of Sandoval better," said the big one.

"I'll see you with Mound City and call you!" said t'other triumphantly.

"Pshaw! that ain't money enough," said big bones.

"Well, I'll take that back, and bet you a keg of tar and a blind horse."

"That'll do," said big bones, "but don't try to ring Mound City in again, for I want to play a decent game."

We are not informed when the "proprietors" of Mound City are to sell their lots: the proprietors of Brunswick sell on the 14th of May.

Gas and Gasometers.—Gas is now used in almost every city in the Union, and while the stock of the companies which manufacture it for the consumption is always "above par," constant complaints are made about the quality and the measurement of the gas furnished. So outrageous have been the extortions practiced in some places that the matter has been officially investigated, and a report of the special committee of the New York board of councilmen relative to the Manhattan Gaslight Company, together with the testimony taken therein, has lately been published. From this report and testimony we make a few extracts for the benefit of all whom it may concern. The investigation was set on foot owing to the alleged fact that, although the company had reduced the price of gas to $2 50 per thousand, the bills of consumers were nevertheless increased.—Among other things that the committe reported were the following:

"That the company owned and furnished the metres used; that metres are liable to get out of order; that they can be made to register falsely, either in favor of the company or of the consumer; and that the consumer has it in his power to regulate the flow of gas, and effect a great saving in its use, by attending to the state of water in the metre, by the use of regulators, and by attending to the stop cock in the service-pipe, and by changing the burners from time to time.

"Mr. Roome, the president of the company, was subjected to a long examination. From his testimony we learn that the pressure of the gas is often increased, and that an increase of pressure drives more gas through the burners than can be economically consumed. The remedy for this is to turn the stop-cock at the service pipe or at the burners. 'A burner which under the pressure of ½ inch will consume 4½ feet of gas, under a pressure of an inch and a half will consume six feet of gas, and the light will in both cases be the same.' He says: 'I have known a burner consuming gas at three feet an hour, after two years use to consume seven feet of gas in an hour.' The increase is slow and imperceptible, but sure; the orifice grows larger all the time. Mr. Roome said if the stop cock at the service pipe was attended to, 'it would effect a very great saving to the consumers of the gas, and remedy most of the complaints against the company.'

"Mr. Down, a manufacturer of metres, said there was only one way by which the metre could be made to register in favor of the company, and that was by tipping it on the left side; but there are four ways, which he did not describe, by which the consumer can cheat the company in the use of the metre. Mr. Down also said he could make a metre which apparently records one thousand feet when only one hundred feet passes through it, and yet it presents the same external appearance.

"Prof. Gibbs said the only guarantee of the correctness of the metres was the honesty and honor of the manufacturers and company that put them up.

"Mr. John Firmin, speaking of the gas burnt at the New York University, said that all the gas used in that building went through a large metre; that then it went through small metres into different rooms, and that he was surprised to see that one-third more was measured by the little metres than passed through the large one; and, in addition, some of the gas passing through the large metre was consumed in the halls, and did not pass through the small metres, and those metres were the ordinary ones in the employ of the company.

"Prof. Ellet said, in regard to the phrase 'gas of seventeen candle power,' that gas burning at the rate of five feet an hour, gives a light equal to that of seventeen spermaceti candles, each candle burning at the rate of one hundred and twenty grains per hour. Prof. Ellet also said that the leakage is very great from the service pipes—'I firmly believe somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five per cent., and it is said in some cases to be much more.' 'The greater the pressure upon the gas the greater is the disposition to leak.'

"The evidence also reveals the fact that scarcely a house-holder in the city who burns gas understands how to regulate his metre, or to detect any defects in its working or construction. It would seem to be a very small matter to acquire the necessary information, but we advise all gas consumers who object to the charges in their bills, or doubt the correctness of the metres furnished by the company, to satisfy themselves by personal inspection, and not depend entirely upon the gas metre inspector, if such officer be appointed.

"Another fact to be borne in mind by the consumer is, that he can regulate for himself the pressure on his burner, and thus be independent of any increased pressure at the works of the company. On this point we quote the evidence of the president:

"'On every service pipe, which is a wrought iron pipe that conveys gas into the house, there is placed within the building, and under the control of the consumer, a cock, which he can open and close at pleasure, and by which he can regulate the flow of gas as he may require. If this was generally attended to, it would effect a very great saving to the consumer of gas, and remedy most of the complaints against the company.'

"This fact is probably known to all gas consumers, but we doubt if many avail themselves of it. Ignorance and carelessness on the part of the consumer will account for a large portion of the increased amount of the bills, all of which enures to the benefit of the company, without affording the consumer any additional advantages. The evidence shows that most of the complaints against the company have come from wealthy persons, or those who, in all probability, pay least attention to their domestic affairs, and comparatively few from those who exercise prudence and frugality."

None of the papers that scold the Wilmington Journal for its first of April story announcing the defeat of Walker, on the authority of an arrival in the Cape Fear river, were hoaxed by it—not they!—Well, the Wilmington wag didn't catch us with his chaff; but we don't think it necessary to join in lecturing him; and, though we disapprove of hoaxes, we cannot help saying that the Journal is a clever paper. It is useful for ship news and reports of the tar and turpentine market. Besides, we'll bet a barrel of peanuts the editor is a gentleman. Who can blame him for being tired of the Nicaragua contradictions?—*Boston Post.*

Fires in March.

The losses by fire during the past month are quite heavy, the number of fires in the United States, as stated by the Charleston *Courier*, during that period, having been thirty-three, and the total loss $1,783,000 The most destructive were as follows:—At Chicago, stores $350,000; Mobile, cotton, $224,000; New Britain, Ct., factory, $125,000; Hartford, St. Louis, and Plymouth, Ind., each $100,000. The following shows the aggregate loss by fires in the United States during the first quarter of the present year:—

	No.	Loss.
January	33	$1,010,000
February	29	2,030,000
March	33	1,783,000
Total		$4,823,000

An amiable bill-sticker was putting a placard on a wall, when he was attacked by the words "Post no bill." He put down his bucket and brush, and with folded arms contronted the offending inscription; "Post no bills!" said he; "and why not? Do you s'pose such a thing as you is going to stop me?"—Where's your signatoor? Where's your authority? What right have you to say about it? I know not what other men may think, but as for my single self, I don't recognize no titles of postnobility, and so here goes." A moment after a big placard informed the world that everybody was taking the "Concentrated Phlagroot" for worms.

Paper Towns in Nebraska.—We would advise all our friends to beware of paper towns. There is at this time a perfect town making mania; every body seems desirous of being the owner of a town. All persons desiring to secure an interest in Nebraska would do well to examine for themselves or get a responsible agent to act for them. Never buy from floating speculators, unless you thoroughly examine the title and property, or you may be "fleeced."

Nebraska Pioneer, March 24.

Mrs. Ex-President Polk.—Mrs. Polk, the esteemed widow of the ex-President, has determined to reside in Washington durning the next session of Congress. Heretofore, since her husband's death, with the exception of a visit in London at the time when Mr. Buchanan was the American minister there Mrs. Polk has resided in Tennessee. It will be remembered that the deceased ex-President left to his widow the charge of taking care of and published his memoirs which, so far as they relate to his administration, are said to be minute, full of interesting personal anecdote and abounding in reflections suggested by the state of public affairs and the conduct of his cabinet.—*N. Y. Post.*

Thrilling Narrative!—A dog's tail under a cart wheel!!!

[This is all of the above 'mazing story we shall publish in the *Express.*]—*Petersburg Express.*

Arrival at San Francisco.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Isabel*, Captain William Hollins, arrived at her wharf in this city at about twelve o'clock last night from Havana *via* Key West, with dates from those ports to the 10th inst. There is no general news of importance by this arrival—with perhaps the exception of what is getting to be an old story—the constant arrival at the island of cargos of slaves, (in Northern vessels) both under the coolie system, and that which the "high contracting powers" of the world have made a covenant to prohibit and put a stop to. Our correspondence, however, is full and comprehensive, and to this we are content to refer the reader, as it will be found under its several and proper heads.

Charleston Courier of the 13th inst.

Fortnight Later from California—Arrival of the George Law.

New York, April 13.—The steamship George Law has arrived with the California mails of March 23, and nearly $1,250,000 in specie.

She connected with the Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 20th, her appointed day, but put back in consequence of a slight accident, and sailed again on the morning of the 23d.

The Golden Gate spoke, March 26th, off Marguerretta Island, the John L. Stephens, with the New York mails of March 5th, bound up.

The George Law rescued on her outward passage the crew of the brig Mary C. Haskell, from New York, bound to Cienfuegos, wrecked March 26 at Cape Maize.

The George Law left Aspinwal April 4. The Granada left the same day for Havana with the New Orleans mails and passengers.

The Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall the same day with dates from Greytown to the 2d Colonel Lockridge went up the river 24th March with all his forces to attack San Carlos. When last heard from he was at Machucha Rapids, intending to attack Castelo the next morning, the 27th. He had removed everything from San Carlos and Serapiqui previous to leaving.

There is nothing late from Walker.

There was some excitement on the isthmus, growing out of the apprehension of an attack of the natives on the foreigners.

The railroad company were taking every precaution to protect the passengers and the property in the transit.

A bearer of despatches from Bogota took passage at Aspinwall on his way to Washington with news that Mr. Morse had been refused all negotiation on the riot question.

A proposition had been made in the New Grenadian Senate to send a force to the Isthmus, which met with opposition.

The news forom California is meagre.

There had been no further action in the legislature concerning the State's debt.

The prisoners in the State prison were starving; some had already died. The legislature had appropriated $5,000 for the releif of the sufferers.

Trade at San Francisco was improving. Chinese produce had largely advanced—teas fully fifty per cent.

Flour had declined 25 per cent., closing at $11 for superfine.

The receipts of gold dust were very large.

New York.—The Express publishes a despatch, dated Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th, stating that news had reached Greytown on the 21 that Colonel Lockridge captured Fort Castillo on the 30th ult. The report is considered here to be of doubtful authenticity.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, April 14.—The steamer Borussia arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., received via telegraph to Hamburg.

There is no English news of moment.

Paris, March 29.—There is nothing certain known about the day when the Conference of Neufchatel will hold its fifth session. The general opinion favors a satisfactory settlement.

Count Morney's return is expected in May. Duke Grauement and Duke Montebello are mentioned as likely to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

At Lyons numerous political arrests had taken place. It was said the police had discovered a secret society whose members had united for the purpose of furthering the election of a well known republican, Raspail, who is not eligible under the new election law.

Spain.—The election for the Cortes began on the 25th. The prospects were favorable for the government. The Infant don Enrique, brother of the King, had been ordered to quit Spain because he had declared for the progressistas.

Copenhagen, March 30.—To-day the French ambassador exchanged ratifications of the sound dues treaty on the part of his government.

The only commercial advices received from Liverpool is merely a mention that cotton was steady, with sales of 10,000 bales on Monday and Tuesday.—Consols for money 93¾.

From Washington.

Washington, April 13.—Kirby Benedict has been reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

The administration has acted on all the cases excepting four where the commissions of the custom house officers have expired. The other commissions will not expire till 1858.

The new naval court of inquiry met this morning and arranged the preliminaries for its proceedings.

The treasury instructions to the collectors respecting the tariff act will not be issued for two weeks.

The President has appointed John H. McBrayen, of Kentucky, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice Mr. Hatch, resigned; and Vincent E. Grier, of California, agent for the Indians of that State, vice Mr. Patterson, removed.

The administration have just acquiesced in the plan of the European powers for the redemption of the Sound dues.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, April 13th.—Kansas advices to the 7th inst have been received. Robinson and Deitzler appeared at Lecompton on the 6th inst. to stand their trial for alleged treason, but the time, place, and the court being changed, they were directed to appear on the 1st Monday of May. The requirements of the law not being carried out respecting the census lists, no voting will be allowed at Lawrence or Lecompton. Two obscure places have been designated for holding the polls.

Rumored Relief of Walker.

New Orleans, April 13.—It is rumored that preparations are being made to send a thousand men from Charleston for the relief of Walker, and that Charleston and New Orleans contribute $5,000 toward the defraying of expenses.

Hartford (Conn.) Election.

Hartford, April 13.—The entire democratic city ticket was elected to-day with one exception, and half of the democratic candidates for aldermen and councilmen.

Later from the Florida War.—We have dates from Punta Rosa to the 22d ult. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, says:

Reinforcements were sent out; Lieut. B. Wingate, 5th infantry, from Punta Rosa, with twenty picked men from company K, Capt. J. A. Whitehall, 5th infantry, from Fort Myers, with all his company; and Capt. J. A. Brown, 4th artillery, from Fort Denman, with all his company. At least 500 men were at the scene of the recent engagement on the 12th inst.

A letter of the 18th inst from Big Cypress, states that a few days previous the troops made an attempt to surround the Indians by entering the Cypress in three columns. The columns fell in with the Indians, and if one of them had been two minutes sooner some of the Indians would been intercepted. Two men were shot, each with three balls, but not killed.—They did not see the Indians; only three guns were fired by the troops. Gen Harney went out to the Cypress with forty men, and returned on the 20th.—His intention is to capture the women and children if possible. If the Indians are not brought to terms before the middle of May it never can be done.—Gen. Harney has tried every means that experience and ingenuity can suggest, and we await the results.

Capt. Pratt, 2d artillery, and Lieut. Wilson, 5th infantry, entered the Cypress at Chokalisku, below Cape Roman, and came out where Capt. Stevenson was operating. If the troops now fail they had better be withdrawn and sent to a healthier climate during the summer.

☞ A Post office has been established at Rose Mary Duplin county, North Carolina;—Burwell Whitehead, Post Master.

The New York Times announces the lamentable fact that more Boswell letters have recently been discovered.

From the Cumberland Telegraph.

A Fearful Ride.

On Wednesday morning, as the early coal train from the mines of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was coming down the grade, about four o'clock, the train ran over a large boulder which had rolled down from the embankment immediately upon the center of the track. The locomotive passed over it with slight damage, but the balance of the train, including the tender, had every brake ripped out from one end of the train to the other. The brakeman becoming aware of this fact, seeing in a moment that the cars could not be controlled, going down a grade of over one hundred feet to the mile, thinking discretion the better part of valor, at once left the train. On it went, and at each revolution of the wheel the momentum increased until the velocity became absolutely frightful. The whistle sounded to put down the brakes, but the only answer was a wild, unearthly whistle reverberating among the black hills, scarcely heard before it died away or was drowned by the rattling of the swift revolving wheels upon the iron track. At length the engineer became convinced that something must be the matter.

Adjusting his valve, he began cautiously to pick his way to the rear of the train. As he advanced through the thick darkness he tried to put down the breaks of the first one and then another of the cars. All were broken off or damaged by the rock on the track. He at length felt his way back to the two cars at the rear of the train. Pulling out the coupling pin, he felt sure that he could control them when detached from the train. But they were in the same condition All were broken. No control could be exercised over them. The train was now running at a fearful speed. What to do? was the next consideration. To jump seemed like certain death, while to remain upon the train promised no exemption from a similar fate. A moment's thought determined the course of the intrepid engineer. Clinging for a moment to the rear car, he commenced climbing down until he could feel the ground with his feet. He then let all holds go, falling against the ground with much violence, but escaping with few painful bruises.

On went the train at a fearful rate. The two detached cars were thrown from the track before going a great distance. One of the other iron hoppers had the truck knocked from under it, and was dragged some distance, completely ripping out the bottom, but finally checking the train some three miles above town. Take it altogether, it was a frightful occurrence, and seen in the deep darkness of the mountain, whipping in and out amongst the gorges of the mountain, with the sparks and steam issuing from the locomotive in a vast column, with a solitary man clinging for life to the rear car, or cautiously climbing down to escape from almost certain death, it must have presented a scene of fearful import. The name of the engineer was Mr. George Myers.

Organship.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American has the following in reference to the Union:

As it is now decided Mr. Appleton is to go out of the Union, the next question is, who is to come in? This is the subject of no little embarrassment at the West End of the town, because there is an inclination to discard all organship, and let the Administration wag on without an official spokesman. Organs are pests to all parties, and if the Union were quietly dumped into the Potomac, it would be a most fortunate relief to Mr. Buchanan. He probably could get a certificate to that effect from Gen. Pierce, who had to submit to the infliction of its support for four long years.

As long as the paper stands, the administration will be held responsible for its opinions, whether they be countenanced or not, and consequently, it must either be recognized or closed. Being the lever by which the proprietors behind the curtain have seized upon the vast patronage connected with the printing of Congress and the departments, it is their interest to keep it afloat, whether the President selects an editor or they provide one. And if the alternative be presented, they would prefer the latter course, as furnishing a still greater opportunity for securing the gigantic monopoly by which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been amassed in the last few years, notwithstanding the liberal fees distributed for political influence of various kinds in and out of Congress.

Members of the Cabinet, familiar with the facts, which are notorious to every body here, have grown restive under the imputations by which they are indirectly compromised, and are seeking the means of relief. The President cannot be insensible to the impressions which are abroad, and with his own high sense of integrity, must see the importance of disconnecting his administration from influences that are basely venal, and wholly regardless of principle in making the means justify the selfish end.

Where the Money Goes.—The following table exhibits the extent and cost of Rail Roads in New England:

	Miles.	Cost.
Maine	500½	$17,162,618
New Hampshire	387½	12,402,024
Vermont	592	23,886,016
Massachusetts	1518½	71,026,038
Rhode Island	172	6,218,868
Connecticut	510½	16,963,956
Total	3681	$147,659,520

Thus it will be seen that in a period of twenty years nearly $150,000,000 of New England capital has been invested in New England Rail Roads alone. The magnitude and importance of this investment will be better appreciated when it is considered that the whole amount of capital invested in the bank of New England is only a fraction over $110,000,000—the investments in rail roads exceeding investments in banks about 25 per centum. Many of these investments were unwise in the extreme and will probably result in a loss of one-third, or $50,000,000; but the foolish as well as the wise have called for capital and obtained it, while at the same time large amounts have been carried away for similar purposes to the Western States.

There are still several unfinished roads in New England which are calling for more money, and the amount of investments will doubtless soon reach the sum of $150,000,000. It is this enormous demand for capital which has kept up the rates of interest so long, and although that demand for the New England States is nearly at an end, as we may suppose, it is still very heavy elsewhere, and will make a vast drain upon capital for many years to come, both at home and abroad. Where the currency could have been obtained to sustain these great operation, if the mines of California and Australia had not been discovered, is a difficult question to answer.

Connecticut Laws.—The Hartford *Times* says that Judge Storry, of the supreme court, has given it as his opinion that any person, otherwise qualified, who can read in the English *or any other language*, can be admitted as a voter. This will admit a number of Germans who were rejected last year because they could not read in English.—*Boston Post.*

This reminds us of an old story of a law said to have been passed by the Connecticut legislature, "once upon a time," viz: That no negro should be permitted to go at large after dark without a lantern. The negroes obeyed and all carried lanterns, but *no light*. The next year the legislature amended the law so that the lantern should have *a candle in it*, and they obeyed that also, but *did not light the candle*. The third year they succeeded in perfecting the law so that negroes should carry a lantern with a lighted candle in it.—*Rock Island, Illinois, Argus.*

A. A. Dalton, owner of one of the horses that made the 100 mile race from Albany, curries down the Springfield Republican for moralizing upon the "cruelty" of the affair, and says the horses are both in good health, in fact were fresh and active on the day after the journey. Mr. Dalton writes well. It is a good thing to be practical, and have sense and courage, qualities that are sometimes wanting in those who aspire to teach the world through the press.—Mr. Dalton's young mare, in *whose* "sufferings" the public were called on to sympathise, is a gelding, ten years old! and on the day after the race the owner drove her eighteen miles very comfortably. Mr. Dalton lost the bet because he stopped several times to rest and refresh his horse, and says he paid it cheerfully. We don't know but the owner of the other horse, and winner of the bet, who lives in New York, is more sensible even than Mr. Dalton; for, though he has been assailed by the sham republican humanity press of that model city, he hasn't vouchsafed any public reply.

Whale Caught.—A whale of large dimensions was harpooned and killed yesterday (Thursday) morning, near the Shackleford Banks, about six miles from this place. It is said to be sixty or seventy feet long, very fat, and will yield upwards of fifty barrels of oil, which will be worth at least $1,000. The lucky fellows to whom the honor of

From the St Louis Evening News.

The Original Dred Scott.

The distinguished colored individual who has made such a noise in the world in connexion with the celebrated case of Scott vs. Sanford, and who has become so tangled up with the Missouri Com promise and other great subjects. Dred Scott is a resident, not a citizen, of St. Louis. He is well known to many of our citizens, and may frequently be seen passing along Third street. He is an old inhabitant, having come to this city thirty years ago.

Dred Scott was born in Virginia, where he belonged to Capt. Peter Blow, the father of Henry T. Blow and Taylor Blow, of this city. He was brought by his master to St. Louis about thirty years ago, and, in the course of time, became the property of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, whom he accompanied on that trip to Rock Island and Fort Snelling, on the ground of which he based his claim to freedom. The wife of Dr Emerson was formerly Miss Sanford, and is now Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts. He has been married twice, his first wife, by whom he had no children, having been sold from him. He has had four children by his present wife, two boys, both dead, and two girls, both living. Dred was at Corpus Christi at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as the servant of Captain Bainbridge, whom he speaks of as a "good man."

On his return from Mexico, he applied to his mistress, Mrs. Emerson, then living near St. Louis, for the purchase of himself and family, offering to pay part of the money down, and give an eminent citizen of St. Louis, an officer in the army, as security for the payment of the remainder. His mistress refused his proposition, and Dred, being informed that he was entitled to his freedom by the operation of the laws regulating the Northwest territory, forthwith brought suit for it. The suit was commenced about ten years ago, and has cost Dred $500 in cash, besides labor to a nearly equal amount. It has given him a "heap o'trouble," he says, and if he had known that "it was gwine to last so long," he would not have brought it. The suit was defended by Mr. John Sanford, as executor of Dr. Emerson's will.

Dred does not appear to be at all discouraged by the issue of the celebrated case, although it dooms him to slavery. He talks about the affair with the ease of a veteran litigant, though not exactly in technical language, and is hugely tickled at the idea of finding himself a personage of such importance. He does not take on airs, however, but laughs heartily when talking of "de fuss dey made dar in Washington 'bout de ole nigger."

He is about fifty five years old, we should think, though he does not know his own age. He is of unmixed African blood, and as black as a piece of charcoal. For two or three years past he has been running at large, no one exercising ownership over him, or putting any restraint on his movements. If he were disposed to make the attempt he could gain his freedom at a much less cost than even one-tenth of the expense of the famous suit. He will not do so, however, insisting on abiding by the principles involved in the decision of the suit. He declares that he will stick to his mistress as long as he lives. His daughters, Eliza and Lizza, less conscientious about the matter, took advantage of the absence of restraint on their movements a year or two since to disappear, and their whereabouts remain a mystery.

Dred, though illiterate is not ignorant. He has travelled considerably, and has improved his stock of strong common sense by much information picked up in his journeyings. He is anxious to know who owns him, being ignorant whether he is the property of Mrs. Chaffee or Mr. Sanford, though we presume there is no doubt that the former is his real legal owner. He seems tired of running about with no one to look after him, while at the same time he is a slave. He says grinningly that he could make thousands of dollars, if allowed, by travelling over the country and telling who he is.

Swindling Reduced to a Science.

They have professors of all sorts in modern times in our chief cities; but it is only lately that we have learned that there is a scientific mode of swindling creditors, and that there are professors to teach the art. The following notice we cut from the advertising columns of the New York *Herald*:

☞ MERCHANTS EMBARRASSED, IN WANT OF means, or willing to suspend with means, by financiering, can hear of a party who has just carried parties through to the amount of $80,000 without prejudice. Address 105 *Herald* office. Reference given.

We can imagine, from the history of the financial and commercial circles of New York, that there must be abundant business for this advertiser in that city. The effrontery of offering to assist embarrassed merchants, who are "*willing to suspend with means, by financiering*" is amazing. The advertiser offers to give references, and we presume he will refer to some of the honorable parties whom he "has just carried through to the amount of $80,000." Is this sort of morality tolerated in New York, and do the commercial community really give a support to such professors of the art of swindling? If they do not avowedly do so, and if they really condemn the practice thus unblushingly advertised, we would advise some of them to suggest to the police the propriety of dropping a line to No. 105 *Herald* office.

Wealth of Mississippi.

From the report of the auditor of public accounts, made at the recent session of the Legislature, the Natchez Free Trader makes up the following statement, showing at a glance the wealth and resources of the State of Mississippi:

Money loaned at interest	$6,713,658
Merchandise sold by regular merchants	15,552,194
Amount of Bank stock	615,100
Merchandise sold at auction	51,772
Number of pleasure carriages	11,486
Value of same	1,666,079
Number of watches	13,941
Value of same	815,149
Number of clocks	18,599
Value of same	168,049
Number of cattle over 20 head	220,664
Number of taxable horses	9,443
Value of taxable horses	896,044
Value of gold and silver plate	232,178
Number of pianos	2,238
Value of same	494,628
Number of slaves taxable	334,886
Number of free white polls taxable	53,301
Amount of State tax on personal property	227,114,079
Number of acres of land now taxable	15,913,522
Value of same	88,705,208
Number of acres held by State for taxes	421,553
Total value of lands held by State for taxes	501,325
State tax on lands now taxable	146,702,047

A SAFE HOUSE TO SLEEP IN.—A lawyer of high reputation in the city of Philadelphia, was traveling in one of the Southern States, and being belated one evening, after a long day's ride, he was compelled to turn into a house on a solitary plantation, and ask for shelter and hospitality for the night. His request was granted. In the course of the evening he thought he observed something reserved in the master of the house, which awakened his suspicions. He was at length conducted to his chamber, which was adjoining the family room. There he dwelt on the circumstances which alarmed him till his excited imagination was filled with thoughts of nightly robbery and assassination. He proceeded to barricade the room as best he could. He fastened down the windows; against the doors he piled up tables, chairs, everything that was movable in the room. While thus engaged, words uttered in a low voice caught his ear, and increased his alarm. He placed his ear at the key hole. The man of the house was engaged in family prayer. Among the objects of his intercession, he was praying for "the stranger whom the providence of God had unexpectedly brought to lodge beneath their roof that night." When he got through, our traveling friend arose from his stooping posture. Imagine the change in his feelings. All his fears had vanished. Though no christian himself, he knew that the prayers of Christians are like guardian angels to the abode in which they are offered up, and went to bed and slept soundly and sweetly, feeling that the house where God was feared and worshipped, was *a safe house to sleep in.—Amer. Messenger.*

DISCOVERY OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A writer in the New York Times states that Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, agent of the Smithsonian Institution in Paris, has discovered a collection of four thousand letters wholly in the handwriting of Dr. Franklin. The writer says:

"A great many of them were written from Plassy, near Paris. It is not generally known that Franklin invented the manifold copying ink and press now in such general mercantile use, whereby a *fac simile* of each letter is immediately transferred into a book of tissue paper. Franklin kept duplicates taken in this manner of all his letters, public and private.—The prime cost of the collection was £1,000, but Mr. Stevens went to the further heavy cost of having the whole of them sorted, repaired, mounted, and handsomely bound in Russian leather. They are indexed also. Many of the letters had become illegible from age and damp, but such, carefully laid out on highly-glazed Bristol board, were passed under heated metallic rollers, with great pressure, which has quite restored the writing."

Iron as a Building Material.

A resolution having been passed by the United States Senate during its last session, instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire how far it would be practicable and expedient for the Government to employ iron as a building material in the construction of the various public edifices, a report has been made highly favorable to its extensive use for these purposes. In the opinion of the committee few of the improvements and discoveries of the age promises more important results than the substitution of iron in the construction of buildings for the materials heretofore employed; and that, "in beauty, durability, polish, and susceptibility of ornamentation, it is superior to every other material except marble." In the infancy of iron constructions, the report says, cast-iron was employed for beams and girders, and failed, from its natural unfitness for the purpose to which it was applied, and a prejudice was thus created against its use; but when the researches of Stephenson Hodgkinson, and Fairbairn, in reference to the great tubular bridge over the Menai Srtaits, had fully developed the appropriate provinces of cast and wrought-iron, and when the successful erection of that bridge, followed by the crystal palaces in London and New York, had fully demonstrated the adaptability and security of iron for building purposes, it only remained to remove a few mechanical difficulties in order to secure the general use of iron in all first-class structures. One of the most formidable difficulties encountered arose from the expensive and contractile nature of the motal, causing a displacement of materials, with every change of temperature; but it appears that this has been wholly overcome.

"By a cheap, simple, and conveninent process lately invented, and by means of which the columns, beams, &c., are embedded in clay, *pise*, or some other non-conductor of heat, they are completely isolated, and no longer liable to the expansion which rendered iron next to useless as a building material. Taking advantage of this invention, which, as above stated, is both simple and cheap, your committee are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has lately contracted for the erection of the marine hospital at New Orleans wholly of iron. In the proposals issued by the Secretary for bids for the erection of this edifice iron was brought into competition with brick; the result discloses the fact that an entire iron building, completely fire and lightning proof, with a beautiful and elegant external iron veneering, resembling in appearance the marble veneering or facing of the Capitol extension, may be erected in many localities cheaper than an edifice of common brick."

In the process here referred to clay-blocks or *pise* are inserted between the outward and inward facings of the walls, by which the temperature within is rendered comparatively equable at all seasons.

Referring to the rapid increase in the use of iron for building purpose, (not less than 19,000,000 pounds having been used by the United States Treasury Department alone according to a letter from Capt. A. H. Bowman, engineer-in-chief,) the committee express satisfaction at the prospect that "an impulse will be given to the iron trade which will largely increase the production, and at the same time promote the prosperity of this important branch of American industry." In a lecture delivered not long since by Mr. Hewitt, a distinguished ironmaster, the consumption of iron was considered as the standard by which the progress of civilization is measured. In concluding their report they remark that "the application of iron, even for partial purposes connected with the erection of our public edifices of various kinds, has been made with entire success, so far as regards strength, economy, and durability, and is a most important step in developing this branch of our national industry and putting it on a permanent basis, provided its future growth is not impeded by any partial legislation to its disadvantage."

A Garden Novelty.

The Egyptian pea is an instance of vegetable resurrection, or at least resuscitation. It is a fragment of the old life of Egypt—a true type of the luxurious fertility of the classic country of the Nile, and unquestionably the most truly historical of any esculent we possess. The circumstances that led to the discovery of this companion of mummies and inhabitants of pyramids, are in themselves as interesting as the plant itself is distinct from every known member of its useful family. During the explorations of Egypt by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, a vase was found in a mummy pit, the age of which was computed at about three thousand years. This vase, hermetically sealed, was presented to the British Museum; Mr. Pettigrew, the librarian to the late Duke of Sessex, proceeded to open the vase to ascertain its contents, and in so doing unfortunately broke it in pieces. The interior contained a mass of dust, and a few grains of wheat and vetches, and on examining further a few peas were found, entirely shrivelled, of a resin yellow color, and as hard as stone. It was known that mummy wheat had been resuscitated after an interment of five thousand years; and it was determined that the first peas ever found in a mummy vase should be subjected to the experiment of revival. Mr. Pettigrew accordingly distributed amongst his learned friends these dessicated peas, reserving three for himself as mere curiosities.

Those who tried to grow the peas failed, and no more was thought about them till the remaining three were given to Mr. Grimstone, of Highgate.—Mr. Grimstone tried his hand at them, subjected them to heat and moisture, and, after thirty days, one miserable plant appeared above ground. By patient care and ingenious culture, this plant was brought to produce nineteen pods, which were ripened and planted the next year; and this was the foundation of the stock which is just beginning to be known as the Egyptian pea. Botanists were as much delighted as antiquarians at the success of the experiment, for it gave them a new variety of the greatest value and most distinct character. Its blossom is unlike every other pea; it more nearly resembles a bell than the wings of a butterfly, and is veined with green lines on a white ground. The blossoms break at every joint in clusters of two, four and eight, and are succeeded by pods that protrude crookedly through them, each pod containing from five to ten peas, which, when cooked, are deliciously flavored, and melt in the mouth like marrow; in fact, there is no pea to equal it; so that dusty Egypt has conferred upon us, through those few shriveled seeds, a palatial benediction.—*National Magazine.*

THE LAND FEVER IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis Courier speaks of a stringent money market in that city, and thus refers to the cause:

"The mania for buying lands, not only by original entry from the government, but by the farmer purchasing from his neighbor—who takes the money and removes to the distant territories, and then again invests *this same money* in new lands, bought from government, which is producing derangement in our monetary affairs—in a word, the *prominent* cause of this great stringency is *speculation* in lands and town lots, and, if this continues, and progresses as rapidly as it has done for the past two years, a *crisis* must inevitably come."

Unless this fever is checked some serious disaster will be inevitable. It is impossible for individuals to become speculators, and at the same time to attend properly to their regular pursuits.

LAGER BIER.—A lager bier festival of brewers from New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Hoboken, Wilmington, and other places, was held in New York last week, when a premium was awarded to Messrs. Glaatz & Kuebler, for the best bier, which was sold to the visitors at one shilling per glass—three times the usual price. The medal or premium awarded, is a curious figure of a man, the body of which represents a huge barrel, whilst other devices of the trade are combined to make up the apparel. The whole is a representation of a mythological character known to the Germans as "Gambiene," or the god of bier, in deification of the first manufacturer of that drink. They are common, we understand, throughout Bavaria and the German States, where festivals similar to this one are frequently held. This was the first festival of the kind ever held in this country, and the figure was the first awarded by the managers of the "Garden."

WIDOWS AND WILLS.—The New York Mirror, a journal devoted to the ladies' interest, speaking of the poor widow, whose "dear departed" makes it a condition in his "last will and testament" that if she marries again it must be at the sacrifice of all the wordly goods she inherits, pronounces it a species of conjugal cruelty extending beyond the grave, which although it may not be punished by law, cannot be too severely reprobated by public opinion.—There is, says the Mirror, a young, healthy, handsome widow in New York city, who has an income of $15,000 a year, and who wants to marry a man who has not the slighest objection to the union. But her late husband, whose jealousy, it seems, did not end with his life, left a wicked will giving all his property to a collateral relative, if his widow should wed a second husband. The Mirror understands the victim of this outrage has offered $10,000 a year out of her income of $15,000 to have the cruel condition cancelled, but the party to whom the property would revert is in exorable.

Pretty Bad.—By A. Hooper.

When the French Queen gave her environs
Of bone and cord the *coup de grace*,
A wretch (may he be put in irons!)
Said she was in a *hoopless* case.

Another wretch observed (Oh! fair
And female friends, pray don't be wroth!)
'Twas strange, when she had got an heir,
She stopped the wearing of *hair* cloth.

The following epigram is old enough to be good, and good enough to be a great deal older:

How D. D. swaggers, M. D. rolls!
I dub them both a brace of noddies;
Old D. D. has the cure of souls,
And M. D. has the care of bodies.
Between them both what treatment rare
Our souls and bodies must endure;
One has the cure without the care,
And one the care without the cure.

BEEF CATTLE IN NEW YORK.—There was a large advance in the price of cattle at Bull's Head, New York, on Wednesday, the price of all good fair cattle, suitable for market retailing beef, being equivalent to 12 cents a pound, and averaging fully $10 a head more than the same grades last week, making a difference of $20,000. The *Tribune* says that one drove of Western steers, 70 head, averaged $120 each; and a number of droves of common Ohio and Illinois stock will average $90. These are great prices for farmers, but onerous for city beef-eaters.

The New York Daily News is printed on paper made in North Carolina, and very good paper it is.

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JOB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.
March 11th, 1857

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 10th inst., by Lewis Heigbsmith, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH W. STRINGFIELD to Miss REBECCA A. ROGERS.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., Mrs. MARY FAIRCHILD, aged 69 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

April 9—Schr T Raymond, Bunce, (late Hulse,) fm Cienfuegos, to J & D McRae & Co. The T. R. was bound for New York, and put into this port with loss of sails, &c. On the 2d inst., lat. 30, long. 80, while lying to in a gale, Capt. Paul Hulse was knocked overboard by the wheel and lost;—every exertion was made to save him, without avail.

Schr Topaz, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to W H McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr Midyett, Payne, fm Hyde county, to D Pigott; with corn.

Schr Emblem, Wade, from Washington, N C, to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr Edwin & Samuel, Nixon, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr Jane Fisher, Fisher, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Hyde county, to D Pigott; with corn.

Schr Sally Ann, Rose, fm Hyde county, to J R Blossom; with corn.

Schr E F Hanks, Farrow, fm Ocracock, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr Sarah Ann, ——, from Charleston for Elizabeth City, N C, with loss of foremast, to J J Cassidey & Co.

Brig Viator, Dupee, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig Roleson, Crowell, from Savannah, to T C Worth.

Brig War Eagle, Brown, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Schr James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr Devil Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Brothers, Fulcher, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

10—Steamer Jas. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

April 10—Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

11—Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

April 12—Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Arab, Midgett, from Hyde county, to DeRossett & Brown; with corn.

13—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Marshman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

April 13—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

14—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

April 14—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

15—Schr. Elizabeth, Patty, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

April 16—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED

April 9—Schr. D. B. Warner, Harmon, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Boat Express, Scott, for Angola, by Lamont & Monk.

10—British Brig Antelope, McKinney, for Boston, by G. W Davis. The A. put in here some time since for repairs.

Steamer Black River, Barber, for Fayetteville, by D. A. Lamont.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, for Boston, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Louisa, Hill, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Brothers, Fulcher, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Kate Field, Robbins, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Harkson, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

April 11—Schr. Ella, Davis, for Wysocking, N. C., by George Harriss.

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, for Lake Landing, N. C., by D. Pigott.

Brig Orlando, Kimball, for Baltimore, by George Harriss; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

April 11—Schr. A. Hooper, Cousins, for Georgetown, D. C., by J. & J. S. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

13—Schr. Elizabeth, Smith, for Charleston, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores

April 14—Schr. Midyett, Payne, for Lake Landing, by D. Pigott.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. T. Raymond, Clark, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co. The R. put in here a few days since for repairs.

April 14—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Schr. S. B. Streng, Mott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Emblem, Wade, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Schr. Ella, Wahab, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Edwin & Samuel, Nixon, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

April 15—Schr. Rescue, Cates, for Portland, Me., by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

16—Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, for Lake Landing, by D. Pigott.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Hyde county, by Cumming & Styron.

Schr. New Republic, Baker, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Agnes H. Ward, Eastern, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Bladen County.

Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.
(From the Minutes of said Term.)

IT is ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county, be held on the Fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, whether as suitors, witnesses or otherwise, are hereby required to attend.

Teste, K. McLEOD, Clerk.
April 8th, 1857 33-6t

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CAPITALISTS.
Saw and Grist Mill for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th of May, the following Property, viz: A CIRCULAR SAW MILL situated on the Shallotte River, Brunswick County, N. C. The above Mill is only 1½ miles from the Bar, on which there is from 11 to 14 feet of water. The Mill has a 40 Horse Engine, 3 Cylinder Boilers 30 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, 2 run of Circular Saws, a Shingle Machine and Grist Mill. There is also a good wharf running to the channel 60 feet wide.

The premises on which the above is situated, contains 3 or 4 acres of Land on which there are two convenient Dwelling Houses with necessary Negro Quarters, &c. In fact every facility to carry on the business. There is a large scope of country from which timber can be obtained at all times, and floated to the mill.

The above property will be sold (on the premises) on 9, 12, 18 and 24 months credit—presenting inducements seldom to be met with. For further particulars apply to

JOHN DAWSON, or W. G. HOOPER,
Wilmington, N. C.
or to A. C. TOLSON,
Shallotte, Brunswick Co., N. C.
April 10th, 1857. 182-6t-33-tp

INSANE ASYLUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS WILL be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 6th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
K. P. BATTLE,

Raleigh, April 17, 1857 33-8t

NOTICE.

To Superintendents of Common Schools for New Hanover County:

Messrs. WM. S. LARKINS, MICHAEL REGISTER,
SAMUEL PLAYER, DAVID McINTIRE,
JAS. KERR, JAS. McINTIRE,
MATTHEW JOHNSON, JOSEPH M. FOY,
and JOHN McRAE:

THE Third Monday in April, inst., is the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Board. Please assemble on that day, at the office of the County Court Clerk, at 10 A. M.

S. D. WALLACE, *Chairman.*
April 10, 1857 32-tn.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed at March Term, 1857, I will sell at Simpson's Store, on Saturday, 2d day of May next, on a credit of six months, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of James Simpson and others, as the property of Robert T. Henry, deceased.

Apl. 3, 1857—[3t-tds] GEO. ALDERMAN, *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

50 BBLS. Pikes Magnolia Whiskey;
10 Old Bourbon do;
10 Old Rye do;
10 Monongahela Rye do;

Just received, direct from Cincinnati and for sale by
April 16th W. H. McKOY.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.—275 hhds. and 15 barrels prime new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new packages, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown. For sale by
April 15th J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!—50 dozen American and Scotch Gingham and Silk Umbrellas of every size and variety. Just opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street. CHAS. D. MYERS.
April 13th

UNDER GARMENTS AND GENT.'S FURNISHING

GOODS—The largest assortment at
April 11. BALDWIN'S, 38 Market Street.

20 DOZEN SUSPENDERS at
April 11. BALDWIN'S, 38 Market Street.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscribers on the 6th inst., two negroes, JASPER and JOHN. JASPER is about 20 or 25 years old, stout built, about 5 feet high, dark complected, peculiar eyes. JOHN is about 18 or 20 years old, slender built, weighs about 120 lbs., dark complected. The above negroes were hired from Mr. Henry S. Clark, of Pitt County, N. C., and will probably endeavor to make their way back to said County. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail in the State so that the Subscribers can get them, or ten dollars for either of them. JORDAN & WILLIAMS.
Conwayboro', S. C., April 10th, 1857 182-1w—33-tf

BY THE PACKAGE. Cotton Osnaburgs; Brown Sheeting; Bed Ticks; Mariner's Stripes; Apron Checks; Bleached Cottons; Cotton Drills; Blue Denime; English Calicoes, &c., at manufacturer's prices.
April 10 HEDRICK & RYAN.

HOOP SKIRTS. Ten different kinds.
April 10 HEDRICK & RYAN.

ECONOMY. Buyers for cash, will find with us, a lower scale of prices than at any other store.
April 10 HEDRICK & RYAN.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explict directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
April 6th, 1857 178-1m—32-1m

NOTICE, TO OUR PATRONS.—*Particular attention* is called to our Spring Style of DRESS HATS, believing them to be the *lightest* and *handsomest* Moleskin Hat yet offered, made with the greatest care, especially for our own sales, and by the most celebrated manufacturers. We offer them to our patrons, feeling confident of their superior quality and finish. By the aid of our French *conformatuer*, (it being the first ever used in the State,) we can remodel them to fit the most difficult shaped heads. Call and examine our styles before making your purchases.

CHAS. D. MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium,
March 30, 1853 34 Market street.

GLUE—GLUE.

25 BBLS. handsome Distiller's GLUE, now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

TEN BARRELS North Carolina Apple Brandy;
10 do do do Peach do.;
3 do do do Whiskey;

In store and for sale by W. H. McKOY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

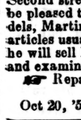
Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

Oct 20, '56. WM. L. JACOBS. 38-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."



AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credits* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale prices.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights.
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails, Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels
Rice Sickles and Bramble Seythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good.
Pad Locks that can't be matched.
Brass and Iron Wire cloth.
Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.
Sept. 16, 1856.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* close at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH—it is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.
April 2d, 1857. 175-6m-31-6m*

CHAS. D. MYERS,

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 34 *Market St.*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PANAMA, LEGHORN, AND PALM LEAF HATS, WOOL, FUR, SILK, AND MOLESKIN HATS, Cloth, Plush, and Silk Glazed Caps, by the case or dozen. At New York Wholesale Prices.
March 23. 166.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best work men, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 30th, 1856

NAVAL STORES.

Turpentine, ₩ 280 lbs.	
Virgin	0 00 @ 2 75
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 75
Hard	0 00 @ 1 75
Tar, ₩ bbl	0 00 @ 1 50
do., in order	1 55 @ 1 60
Pitch	do 0 00 @ 1 80
Rosin, No. 1	1 75 @ 4 00
do. No. 2	1 25 @ 1 50
do. No. 3	1 10 @ 1 15
Sp'ts Turp., ₩ gallon	43 @ 43½
Varnish, ₩ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ₩ lb.	
Cut	4½ @ 4½
Wrought	10 @ 12½
OILS, ₩ gallon.	
Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	95 @ 1 20
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ₩ bush	1 25@ 1 37½
Irish, do	0 00 @ 0 00
do. ₩ bbl.	3 50 @ 3 75
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	15 @ 15½
Middlings	12½ @ 13
Shoulders	12½ @ 13
Hog round	14 @ 14½
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	13 @ 13½
Shoulders	11½ @ 12
N. C. Lard	14 @ 15
West'n do	00 @ 00
Butter	24 @ 26
Cheese	00 @ 00
Pork, Mess, ₩ bbl.	25 00 @26 00
do. Prime	00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00 @17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @00 00
POULTRY	
Chickens, live,	20 @ 35
do. dead,	25 @ 30
Turkeys, live,	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ₩ lb.	12½ @ 15
SALT,	
Alum, ₩ bush	45 @ 55
Liverpool, sack	90 @ 1 00
ground	0 00 @ 1 00
do. fine	0 00 @ 2 00
SUGARS, ₩ lb.	
Porto Rico	12 @ 12½
New Orleans	0 @ 00
Muscovado	10 @ 11
Loaf & crush	14½ @ 15
Clarified and Granulated	13 @ 14
SOAP, ₩ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ₩ M.	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	1 75 @ 2 25
STAVES, ₩ M.	
W. O Bbl	12 00 @17 00
R. O. Hhd	12 00 @25 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @13 00
TIMBER, ₩ M.	
Shipping	0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime	7 50 @ 9 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 75 @ 6 75
TALLOW, ₩ lb	10 @ 12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 30 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857.

☞ At a Democratic meeting recently held in Raleigh, Hon. L. O'B. Branch is reported to have said that he voted for the bill to deposit the surplus revenue with the States, as a choice of evils. It was a disagreeable necessity, but one which he thought preferable to leaving this surplus in the Treasury to breed corruption and extravagance. These may not be, and indeed are not the precise words, but we feel assured that they convey the meaning of the language attributed to Mr. Branch, as we also feel that in using them Mr. Branch spoke in accordance with his character, in all honesty and manly sincerity, and indicated the reasons which prompted the North Carolina and a few of the Virginia delegation to break off from the body of the Democratic party on this question of deposit. These gentlemen, no doubt believed they were yielding to a painful necessity and doing the best they could under the circumstances.—Such reasoning, permit us to say, had no weight with the Senate and President last Fall, when the very wheels of government were threatened to be stopped, and when these gentlemen themselves stood up to their posts like men and applauded the firmness of those recognized no painful necessities compelling any abnegation of principle even in appearance.

To show how the Democratic party *as a party* stood upon this question, let us look at the following votes:—First—the original 74 Democrats of the last Congress, who voted for Richardson and against Banks. They were as follows:

For Mr. Richardson—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandedge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow and John V. Wright.—74.

Of these, the following gentlemen voted for Mr. Campbell's bill:

Messrs. Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Caskie, Clingman, Craige, Faulkner, Kelly, McMullin, Millson, Ruffin, William Smith, Stewart, Winslow—14.

That is to say, 14 out of 74.

We put this on record, so as to place ourselves and our own position fairly before the Democratic party on this subject, and to show that the Democratic party, *as a party*—that is to say, nearly five-sixths of it—agree with us in not going for Mr. Campbe l's bill.

We know that the authority and example of Mr. Calhoun is relied upon to support this distribution by deposit. Now, if there be a State in the Union that reverences the memory and abides by the matured views of Mr. Calhoun, that State is South Carolina, and yet no vote from that State is found recorded for Mr. Campbell's bill! Not one!

Indeed, there appears to be some strange contrariety about this matter. In 1835, Mr. Calhoun made or drew up a report with reference to the disposal of a supposed surplus likely to be in the Treasury.—That report, after asserting the absolute certainty that there would be such a surplus, and speaking of some mode of investing said surplus, deprecates such mode of investment as would create the dangerous relation of debtor and creditor between the government and the members of the Union. A powerful argument against the deposit system, necessarily creating that dangerous relation.

The whole deposit affair of 1836 was based upon a supposed necessity from which there was no legitimate escape. That supposed necessity arose from the Tariff Compromise of 1833, which had several years to run, and which, it was taken for granted could not be interfered with, while it was also taken for granted that it would enevitably throw into the Treasury a surplus of $9,000,000 per annum for eight years, before its operation could result in bringing the collections within the limit of the legitimate expenses of the government. This view was totally fallacious. The revenue not long after sunk to such a point that the Treasury was bankrupt and a borrower at a discount, and the scheme itself was never fully carried out. Abortive as this deposit affair was, it had at least a supposed necessity to fall back upon that did not exist in 1857. There was no fixed Compromise Tariff, with a supposed immunity from interference in 1857. There was an easy way to get rid of any surplus by simply ceasing to take money out of the pockets of the people. The cases are not parallel nor can the one rest upon the authority of the other, even supposing the other to possess any authority, which it does not.

So fully convinced was Mr. Calhoun in 1835 of the unconstitutionality of distributing the funds of the government that he proposed an amendment of the constitution for eight years to permit of the distribution of the surplus, which, according to his view, must arise during that period of time under the operation of the Tariff Compromise of 1833. Nothing was done in 1835.

When in 1836 a bill to distribute the land revenue passed the Senate but failed in the House, the difficulty was got over by hatching up a bill to deposit the money instead of give it, and thus gentlemen of the best principles inadvertently allowed themselves to be taken in by a change of name and lend their sanction under this change of name to the *thing* they had consistently opposed previously. Hon. James J. McKay of the Cape Fear district was *not* one of these. No, nor Frank. Pierce. Many good men were, we admit.

Among a certain class of persons interested in State securities, the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government had long been a favorite idea, working a sort of merger of the States into the Union like counties into a State. This could not be done directly, but it might be done indirectly, by means of the United States collecting vast sums from the people, and *distributing* the money taken from the people, to the State governments—thus reduced in effect from their sovereign position into that of beneficiaries or debtors of a vast central power. At the same time, the manufacturers of the North, clamorous for a high tariff, by means of which they could squeeze the South and West like sponges, hailed any scheme that would make the General Government the general collector, by which operation they would receive ten dollars where the treasury would receive one.

Now, just look at the thing. Since the deposit bill of 1836 was passed, we have had an expensive war, and the national treasury has been depleted and forced to enter the market as a borrower. Was it ever dreamed of that the money deposited with the States should be called for? Was there ever a vote taken on it? We trow not. Had this deposit bill of Mr. Campbell's become a law, does any body suppose that the money distributed under it, would ever afterwards have been thought of as a deposit? Would the Northern manufacturing majority ever have consented to its return, since by keeping it out of the treasury, and thus keeping up the rates of duties to precisely that extent, they could skin the people of the South out of their money?

Talk about oppression and injustice on account of lands. The real oppression and injustice is in connection with tariff exactions. Of all the iron, and manufactures of iron, used in this country, not more than one-sixth is imported, if that much—so with other goods, only more so in some. Say the average rate of duties is twenty per cent., this amount of twenty per cent. is collected by the General Government upon the one-sixth imported. Upon the other five-sixths it is collected by the Northern Abolition manufacturer, goes into his pocket to swell his profits and enable him to pay underground railroad agents to steal Southern slaves. The right way to deplete the treasury is to cease to put this power into the hands of these people to take five dollars out of our pockets for one distributed to or deposited with us.

The Public Lands and Revenues.

The real truth of the case is that although money has been paid into the public treasury from sales of lands, no real nett profit has accrued from them, over and above the cost of their acquisition and defence. We mean from their sale. Nor is it at all likely that there ever will accrue any such profit, directly. The great and nearly fatal error which has been made, has arisen from the efforts based upon a wrong idea with respect to these lands. This error has consisted in the desire to give an artificial stimulus to the purchase and settlement of property which, in its true use, is mainly valuable as an outlet—a safety-valve for population—as affording some protection against the exactions of monopolising speculators.—It is *not* desirable that this outlet should be cut off—this safety-valve shut down, but, on the contrary, that it should be kept open at all costs; and every acre of land removed from the custody of the United States, and placed in that of speculators, is so much land misapplied—so much of the national safety-valve shut down, so much of an advantage gained by the speculative class over the class of *bona fide* settlers and producers.

We are willing to give due weight and attribute due importance to the superiority of republican institutions, and that spirit of enterprise and independence fostered by such institutions, but we must not lose sight of the fact that very much of the aggregate progress of the country, and of the personal character of its citizens, has been due to the existence of fresh resources to be "developed," and in the barrier against any crushing monopoly of the soil, which the vast unoccupied public domains have afforded. The poor agriculturist with his family, the young man starting in life, has not been wholly at the mercy of the capitalist, while hundreds of millions of acres of public land were attainable at terms within the reach of all. This is the great, the glorious inheritance of him who has no other. The wealthy man may add acre to acre, until the poor one may be unable to get a homestead in the older portions of the country, upon which to make a living for himself and family, but he cannot feel himself altogether a stranger on the soil of the common country while he knows that there are vast bodies of land reserved for sale to actual settlers—lands open to him and to his children, at prices within the reach of the humblest man who will work industriously and live frugally in order that he may be independent—lands in which the speculator cannot forestall him, and in which his humble savings will give him a home and a property.

While politicians bandy these lands from hand to hand, as it were, making issues based upon the disposal of a surplus which has never accrued from them, or hoping to ride into power by means of plausible schemes to deplete the treasury of one dollar given to North Carolina, that six may be taken from her in the shape of protective duties to Massachusetts and other *friends* of the South, it is strange that the only tangible benefit to the country from the possession of these lands should be overlooked. A benefit which reaches to the very heart and spirit of the nation, and one which has done more to preserve in its strength and purity the independent, free spirit of American citizenship than all the speculative stuff that could be preached for a year.

Had there been no such outlet as the public lands have afforded to the actual settler—had all the lands in the country from the first been subject to the forestallment of capital and the caprices of speculation, does any reasonable man think that the country and its people would have been what they are? We cannot believe that any reasonable man could honestly think so.

But the object now, by those of all sections who profess to be the especial friends of the people, seems to be the devisement of the speediest and most effectual methods of disinheriting the children of the people of their future homes, that they may be placed at the mercy of speculators and land forestallers.—And to help the matter on, we actually find a party got up to divide this poor man's inheritance among thirty-one competing proprietors whose interest it would be to use every means to get rid of such inheritance to speculators or others, for what it might bring; thus, for a song, disposing of the dearest treasure of the nation—a treasure which properly guarded is far beyond pecuniary estimate.

Such is land distribution. A plan more rapidly and uselessly to squander away the future homes of the people, and their children, and place them at the mercy of speculative forestallers and land grabbers. As for distributing the proceeds of the sales, that proposition is about on a par with a proposition to distribute the profits of the post office department, while every body knows that the expenses exceed the receipts.

We do not defend any movement for forcing the public lands into market, and by so doing, fostering particular regions or parts of regions at the expense of others. Let the natural progress of the country—the demand of land for actual homes for actual men and women to live on, be the only thing looked to. As for giving lands or anything else to develope and force into market this or that tract of the public domain, we would none of it. Let the people seek these lands when they want them, and let them remain for the people to find them when they do want them.

"A bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Upon the security of being able to obtain land and a home, depends much of the prospects for the perpetuation of that class of bold yeomanry—proprietors—so justly regarded as the pride and safety of this country, and so different from the peasantry of countries where land is monopolized, and the whole soil of the nation is in the hands of a few. Divide, distribute and squander the public lands, and the day may come when, even in this country, we may see a monopoly of land with its concomitant evils, of which few dream.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new post offices have been established in this State, for which the following gentlemen have been appointed postmasters:

Montrose, Cumberland county; Lanchlin Bethune, postmaster.

Mooshana, Moore county; V. N. Sewell, postmaster.

☞ The Herald makes some inquiry about the site of the Marine Hospital. We know nothing more than that report places it South of Ann and West of Eighth streets. We presume that report is correct, although, personally, we are ignorant of the whole matter—of the parties selling—of the price paid—of the very look of the lot. There is to be no pest-house. That is esteemed to be a municipal matter altogether.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday (Thursday) thinks that our article of the previous day (Wednesday) conveys erroneous impressions of its meaning as expressed in its article of Tuesday on the Deposit and Distribution questions. We confess that we are not aware of having done so. It certainly was not our intention.

We do not agree with its assumption that either Gen Cass or Douglas are land distributionists. We do not think that *we* are, and yet we see no violation of principle in the United States as a proprietor of land, *as* property, improving that property, which it does as anybody must do by giving a part for the improvement of the rest as any prudent proprietor would do. This system has run into abuse, and therefore practically, should be abstained from, in our opinion. It is neither distribution, nor is it wrong *per se*. There is no reason, that we know of, for supposing that either Mr Cass or Mr. Douglas would vote for a general distribution bill.

As regards Messrs. Reid and Bigge, the *Herald's* remarks certainly gave us the impression, at a hasty reading, that it classed them as distributionists. The *Herald* says we were mistaken in our impression.—Of course, the *Herald* is the proper judge.

We opine that "the entire Democratic delegation from his State" will hardly agree with the *Herald* in the grounds upon which it assumes the championship of the affirmative vote upon Lewis D. Campbell's Bill.

In regard to Messrs. Winslow, Ruffin, Craige, Clingman and Branch, the *Herald* says that it did not say they were *land* distributionists. Perhaps not directly, but it does refer to the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and adds, "We had hoped, from the sensible course pursued by the entire delegation in the last Congress, in voting to distribute these proceeds among the States, that both parties in North Carolina were united on this question." It certainly here says that they voted for distribution. It might as well have said they were distributionists. But these little misconceptions are small matters that will not pay to squabble over.

We agree fully with the *Herald*, that all these things will be fully discussed. We would not want to ignore them or slur them over, even if we could. There is no ignoring or slurring over matters of principle.

The Proposed Southern Home for Gen. Pierce.

We yield to no one in feelings of regard and admiration for the late true-hearted and noble Excutive of the Union. He did his duty well and conscientiously, and he did it from motives of duty and not from the hope of reward, for, if possible, he came out bolder and more unmistakeably when all idea of candidacy had ceased.

Now that he has retired—now that neither his motives, nor the motives of his friends and admirers, could be subjected to misconstruction—when *he* has no patronage to bestow, and *they* no offices to ask, we should much like to see some testimonial of a substantial character presented to him. But we question whether a Southern home by Southern men, would upon the whole, be the best or most appropriate.

When the time shall have arrived in which history can and will do justice to Franklin Pierce, his fame will be no sectional one, nor rest upon any sectional endorsement. He *was* the same among the granite hills of New Hampshire that he proved himself to be in the halls of the White House at Washington, and he *will* be the same thing again in the same place, that he would be in a Southern home in Virginia, Georgia or the Carolinas.

To such a man, actuated by high, national, unsectional feelings, any testimonial merely coming from one-half of the country, would, in our view of the thing, be hardly appropriate. Let any testimonial be of such a character that national men at the North, as well as the South, can fully and equally take an interest and a share in it. There *are* national men at the North—men who have stood up and battled where standing up and battling means more than it does with us. There are such men yet in New Hampshire. If Frank Pierce chooses again to settle himself among them, and again to do battle with them there for the right, let us not, on that account, neglect offering any proper testimonial, nor confine that testimonial to such a matter as might place any restraint upon his accepting it. Let us be just to his and our friends, and give no cue to his or our enemies.

☞ Within the last few days, or *nights* rather, a very large number of valuable dogs have been poisoned in different parts of town. This poisoning appears to have been reduced to a system by the party or parties engaged in it, and watch dogs have been poisoned in the yards which they were guarding and beyond which they could not stray. This must have been done by poisoned meat thrown in.

It may appear to be a small thing, but we confess to something of creeping horror at the idea of the secret poisoner even of dogs, going on his nightly rounds, casting into yards and private places, or even public streets his deadly compositions. There is something that always struck us unpleasantly in the idea of poisoning under any circumstances. Familiarity with secret poisoning, even of animals, is altogether too suggestive of the facility with which private malice might do its work of malevolence.

We have been asked to call the attention of the authorities to these outrages. If they are the work of negroes, the thing ought to be seen to at once.—How can they trampoose the town at the hours when these things are done? Where can they get the poison?

Can it be possible that white men would be guilty of such things? Surely, if so, they cannot have reflected upon what they have been doing. To cast deadly poisons into private yards where all sorts of domestic animals and children are going about, is criminal recklessness.

Suppose a man should happen to have a loaded gun or pistol in his hand, and should see another person, white or black, saunter up to his fence or gate and throw poison into his lot, and then suppose the contents of the gun or pistol should happen to enter rapidly into the body of the poisoner, who could blame the man with the gun? A man's enclosure is his own, and if truant dogs annoy him, it is a question of his own how he shall receive them. Beyond that, or in other people's lots, is another thing.

Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.

We understand that there are 27 miles of this road in working order, running westward from Newbern, and three engines on the road. The machine shop at Newbern will be ready for the roof by the first of June. Dimensions of the building 216 by 50 feet, with engine shed for ten engines.

Four piers of the bridge over Trent River are now up, and the whole mason work will probably be through with by the middle of May, and the bridge itself be completed about August. The whole road will be finished to Kinston about the first of July.—Between one-half and two-thirds of the track from Kinston to Goldsboro' has been graded. The iron for the entire road has been purchased, and is being received in regular order. There is no wooden trestle-work on the road. All the piers, culverts, etc., are built of brick and stone.

☞ Will we be guilty of April-fooling anybody if we say that the weather is uncomfortable? Will old Bennett who could fool nobody, because nobody could believe him, come down upon us in his righteous indignation if we say that it is a wet day? Will the *effete* Washington *Union*, too silly to denounce on its own hook, say ditto to some other more industrious twaddler, if we say that the climate is of a blue-devilish tendency? Perhaps so, but we run the risk. The day is *not* a pleasant day.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of Friday last, learns that "Mr. Reniker," of North Carolina, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico. We presume that this is a mis-print, and that Hon. Abraham Rencher is meant.

It is said that the Commissionership to China has been offered to and accepted by Hon. William B. Reed of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was an Old Line Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—Messrs. Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Puryear, Craige and Clingman are candidates for re election. Messrs. R. T. Paine, and E. G. Reade, decline on account of the state of their health. Mr. Rayner will probably be the Know Nothing candidate in Paine's district. There are any number of candidates in Reade's district. Mr. Scales will again oppose Mr. puryear in the sixth district, and with good prospects of success.

☞ From the last Fayetteville *Observer*, it would appear that instead of six, only four persons lost their lives by the explosion at the Egypt Mines on Monday. Among them is Mr. Dunn as already stated.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, April 7, night.—The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 25th March, arrived at a late hour this evening with four days later news from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived out on the 23d, and would sail on the 28th for Halifax and Boston.

The British Parliament was dissolved on the 23d ult. Previous to the adjournment Lord Palmerston, in reply to questions propounded to the government, stated that no direct overtures for the return of embassies had been received from Naples, but indirectly it was asked whether the sending of political prisoners to La Plata would be considered sufficient to allow a resumption of diplomatic intercourse. The British government, however, would not be satisfied with the mere emptying of her prisons by Naples, to fill them again.

The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural.

FRANCE.—Letters from Marseilles, 18th, say that in the case of the American barque Adriatic, arrested in consequence of her collision with the Lyonnais, the captain demurred to the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal. The objection was overruled, and the cause will be heard before the Tribunal of Commerce.

SPAIN.—Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Ferrolana, for which the captain had demanded an explanation. The letters say that the Mexicans boast they have the assistance of the United States.

RUSSIA.—Having demanded an explanation of the recent landing of three hundred Poles and Turks on the coast of Circassia, the Porte had appointed a commission of inquiry.

PERSIA.—An armistice of three months had been agreed upon between the British and Persian forces.

AUSTRIA.—Diplomatic relations have been suspended between Austria and Sardinia.

JAPAN.—A British steamer had forced the port at Wangasath, (of Nagasaki,) because she was refused admission contrary to treaty stipulations. Communications were, however, made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that three ports should be opened, but the crews of any foreign vessels are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

CHINA.—The Chinese baker, who was executed for poisoning the bread at Hong Kong, stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the viceroy.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamer Niagara arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. She passed the steamer Persia on the 29th, near Liverpool; passed the Emen off Cape Clear, and the America on the 2d inst. in lat. 44.

The steamer City of Washington sailed on the 25th, and touched at Southampton the same day.

ENGLAND.—The whole country continues in a ferment from political excitement. But few members have yet been returned, but the appearances favor the government.

The board of trade returns show a large per centum over last year's exports. The imports show a decrease in cotton and breadstuffs and an increase in provisions and tobacco.

The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly increased.

FRANCE.—But little has been done by the Paris conference, the meeting on the 24th being merely for the purpose of receiving the Russian propositions. Another meeting was held on the 25th to receive the propositions of Switzerland, which differ materially from the Russian, but an amicable settlement was confidently anticipated.

An expedition against the Rallyless has been projected under Marshal Banden.

It is reported that England had ceded to France the "Longwood house" and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

SPAIN.—The government contemplates laying a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States.

The first division of the fleet to invade Mexico would sail about the 28th of March for Havana.

GERMANY.—The German powers decline the intervention of the other European powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the confederation on the ground that the question is purely federal in which they, as well as Denmark, etc as members of the confederation. Russia and France are said to be favorable to Denmark in the dispute.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that Russia again refuses to admit consuls to her Black Sea ports until the allied evacuation shall be completed.

The government has reduced the tariff on cotton and woolen goods one-half.

CHINA.—The emperor of China disavows Yeh's proceedings.

PERSIA.—A battle had occurred at Bushire between the Persian and British cavalry, in which the Persians were routed.

The insurrection was spreading in Persia. The insurgents in Khurdistan had seized the Shah's uncle and threatened to put him to death unless he was ransomed.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government in recalling its representatives from Turin addressed a circular dispatch setting forth the reasons to its agents in the European courts for the course adopted, stating that the Vienna cabinet is dissatisfied with Count Caroni's reply to its complaints on the Piedmont press, and the tolerance with which Sardinia treats their attacks. It also sees a new offence in the language used by Sardinia on the occasion of the debates relative to the fortifications at Alexandria.

The dispatch adds that Austria had become convinced that Piedmont seeks to head an insurrectionary movement in Italy, which if successful would be the destruction of Austrian domination in Italy.

In view of these facts Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her to maintain relations with Sardinia. Nevertheless this measure will not be followed by others of more hostile character, as Austria is determined to do nothing to compromise the peace of Europe.

JAPAN.—The particulars of the English difficulty with Japan had been received. The English commander, after forcing an entrance into Nagasaki, had a correspondence with the Emperor, who finally gave orders to open three ports—Simodi, Hackodabt and Nagasaki—to the vessels of France, England, Russia and the United States.

The Latest.

CHINA.—A telegraph dispatch sent from Calcutta to Bombay states that the Emperor of China had dis approved of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton, and had given orders to conciliate the English.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.—A clergyman, engaged in catechising a village school, asked a youngster "what godfathers and godmothers did for him?" "I don't know what they mean to do, please your reverence," rejoined the lad, "they've done nothing for me yet."

For the Journal.

Mr. Wright's Address at Moore's Creek.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Is this address in type? How long before it will be ready for distribution? The people in the country are looking for its appearance every week. They are anxious to see it in print. It was a capital effort, every way appropriate, eloquent, and an honor to its talented author. If I am not very much mistaken, the multitude who listened with so much admiration to its delivery, were promised that the proper effort would be made to secure its publication in pamphlet form. Did not the Committee of Arrangements avow their determination to apply for it? Have they done so? and has Mr. Wright refused? Will some one speak authoritatively on this subject? The thousands who were on the ground are interested in the matter. They want the speech. It is a North Carolina effort, that deserves a prominent record. Let it go among the people, and thus serve to rescue from unmerited oblivion the names and deeds of "those who fought and bled in freedom's cause."

April 8th, 1857 MOORE'S CREEK.

Circular.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1857.

To the Editors of the
Salisbury Watchman and Herald:

DEAR SIRS: There have been several complaints made through the newspapers of Salisbury, of the delay of goods shipped via this port for places on the N. C. Railroad.

In no case has delay occurred here, as the Transportation Agent informs me, this Spring, when the charges came with the goods, and when bills of lading were received by the company before the receipt of the goods in Wilmington. The goods of the Messrs. Jones were here and advertised by the consignee of the vessel before the bills of lading came to hand.

There are now in warehouse, goods, some six car loads, for persons at Salisbury, Lexington and Concord, without the *sea* charges being entered on the bills of lading, and are consequently detained, awaiting these charges.

Some of the principal consignees of these goods are Messrs. King, Hedge & Co., Lexington; J. V. & T. Symonds, Hobson & Morehead, and W. J. Mills, Salisbury; Keeter, Bunn & Co., Concord; Lattimer & Brown, Hillsborough, and others.

Will you be good enough to call attention to this, and also to the advertisement upon the subject of *Forwarding*, published in nearly all the newspapers along the line.

I may here remark, that nearly all bills of lading for goods from N. York, the point from which these goods were shipped, come without the proper charges—generally filled with the remark, "2 3ds rates."

Consignees can, in a great measure, remedy this by directing their correspondents to have the charges made out in *advance*, and the bills of lading filed when the goods are shipped.

There are 10 through car loads of goods to go forward in the morning, to Salisbury and vicinity, that I hope may be in good time.

The 20 "*Joint Cars*" will ply regularly between Wilmington and Salisbury, etc.

All that a Company can do, will be done to accommodate our Freighting business for the West.

Respectfully yours,
S. L. FREMONT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

The Revolution in Connecticut.

The returns from Connecticut come in better and better. The Hartford Times of Tuesday morning's issue says:

We cannot publish to-day a table of the popular vote with any degree of completeness, though we have scattering returns from all parts of the State.

To-night and to morrow we shall receive nearly all of our returns.

The democrats elect two members of Congress; the opposition two.

The democrats elect 8 senators; the opposition 12—one in doubt.

In the house, we should judge that the opposition will have a majority of probably 30 out of 222 members.

On the popular vote, from present indications, the Holly ticket will be elected by about 1,000 majority;

The Times sums up the result, as far as heard from, as follows:

The democrats of Connecticut did a good day's work on Monday. It was only last fall that they were defeated by 10,000! Now they have elected two members of Congress, viz: Samuel Arnold and William D. Bishop.

Mr. Arnold is elected in the second district by 200 majority, and Mr. Bishop in the fourth by over 300.

Clark (know-nothing) is re-elected in the first by something over 300 votes. Last fall we had over 2,000 against us in this district. Dean (know-nothing) is re-elected in the third district by a reduced majority.

The democratic State ticket is running close upon the know nothing, but the chances are in favor of the latter by a meagre majority.

The democrats have carried the 1st, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 18th districts.

The fusionists carry the 2d, 3d, (very close,) 6th, 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, (by 20 votes,) 16th, (close,) 17th, (close,) 20th and 21st districts.

We cannot judge of the 9th, 13th, and 19th from our returns. The legislature is probably against us, but not by so large a majority as in former years.—We lose a number of senators and representatives by exceedingly close votes.

The gain of two democratic congressmen was a triumph in itself, and the news will be hailed as a victory by the democrats of the Union, especially as we cut a majority of 10,000 down to almost nothing in five months' time.

LAST LETTER FROM SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The following letter from Sir John Franklin is believed to be the last received from his pen. It was never published before in America:

"WHALE FISH ISLAND, Bay of Disco,
"11th July, 1845.

"My Dear Sister:—The appearance, dress and manners of the Esquimaux bespeak that care is taken of them by the government. Several of them can read the Bible with ease, and I am told that when the families are all collected, the children are obliged to attend school daily. I looked into one of the huts arranged with seats for this purpose. When the minister comes over from Disco, he superintends the school; at other times the children are taught by a half caste Esquimaux. How delightful it is to know that the Gospel is spreading far and wide, and will do so till its blessed truths are disseminated through the globe. Every ship in these days ought to go forth to strange lands bearing among its officers a missionary spirit; and may God grant such a spirit on board this ship. It is my desire to cultivate this feeling, and I am encouraged to hope that we have among us some who will aid me in this duty. We have divine service twice on each Sunday, and I never witnessed a more attentive congregation than we have. May the seed sown fall upon good ground, and bring forth fruit abundantly to God's honor and glory. Ever your affectionate brother,

"(Signed,) JOHN FRANKLIN."

BIRDS IN CUBA.—Among the most familiar birds in the Island and those the names of which even the casual observer is apt to learn are the Cuban robin, the blue bird, the cat bird, the Spanish woodpecker, the gaudily plumed parrot, the pedoreva, with its red throat and breast and its pea-green head and body. There is also a great variety of wild pigeons, blue, gray and white; the english lady bird, as it is called, with a blue head and scarlet breast and green and white back; the indigo bird, the golden winged woodpecker, the ibis, the flamingo and many smaller species, like the humming bird. Parrots settle on the sour orange trees when the fruit is ripe; and flity may be secured by a net at a time. The creoles stew and eat them as we do the pigeon, the flesh is rather tough, and as there are plenty of fine water and marsh birds about the lagoons, which are the most tender and palatable, one is at a loss to account for the taste that leads the people to eat the parrot. The brown pelican is very plenty on the sea coast, like the gull of our own shores, and may be seen at all times sailing lazily over the sea, and occasionally dipping for fish. Here, as among other tropical regions and even in some southern sections of this country, the lazy looking bald headed vulture is protected by law, being a sort of natural scavenger or remover of carrion.

The Turkish soldier marches to meet the foe with the same nonchalance as he smokes his pipe. He is taught from his birth that the moment of his death is fixed, and that a whole charge of artillery aimed at his heart would miss him, if destiny had decreed his time not come. He is taught also that he will go straightway to Paradise the moment of his death. With both these ideas, he is so fully impressed, that no danger moves him, and he lies on his death bed as calmly as on a bed for sleep.

Pierce Pungent's Proverbs.—April Fool's.

Considering what a natural tendency man has to folly, it was a wise dispensation of popular custom to limit the privilege of making fools of our fellow creatures to one day in the year. It might, however, have sprung from its being the only day to spare, since men make fools of themselves every day.

When the poet said, *dulce est desipere in loco*, he possibly might have been made a fool, on some ancient first of April, by some little shaver of the Augustan era, as he crawled in *toga* to his Roman school! One day in a year to be made a fool of, is certainly getting off very lightly, although a man may commit enough folly in a day to last him all his life, live he as long as Methusaleh. Nay, a man may do at much hanging, marrying, or speculating in an hour as will ruin him forever!

We have thus always considered April Fool Day an institution to be honored, as a debateable space for the exercise of wisdom, aggressive and defensive!

Let us inquire what a genuine April fool really is. Our dismal man defines him to be one who believes what is told him on the day in question—such as, if your wife swears she loves you for your own virtues and not for the diamond rings and cashmere shawls, or that Mr. Jones has just fallen down and broken his promise, or his leg, or any other little commodity.

Our excellent friend Burkhardt was the victim of one of these inventions last Fool day, by a boy hardly bigger than the Doctor's boots, crying, "Sir, you've dropt your tail!" Now it happened that the worthy editor had a *tale* in his coat pocket behind, which he had just finished for the New York Dispatch, and instinctively feeling behind, to see if his package was safe, the boy naturally mistook the action, and nearly laughed his buttons off.

A man, however, may be *too* wide awake—*too* incredulous on this celebrated day, as our friend Wild was, who got up one first of April determined not to be made a fool of. He was roused from a witty article in the Daily News by the fair Kate telling him that a gentleman from Ohio was waiting to pay him some money at his store; giving a knowing wink, he sent his compliments to the honest debtor, and begged him to keep it till he came for it! Next morning he found the Ohioian had taken him at his word, and left a letter full of grateful thanks!

Not an hour after, our tall friend Shanghai, who had made a similar vow of wisdom for this one perilous day, was told that his coat tails were on fire.—"Let them burn!" he replied, chuckling his fair Mrs. Applejax under the chin. In another minute the boarders had to roll him in the rug to put him out, and the burnt remains of his coat tails bore sad testimony to his wisdom!

Our excellent City Clerk, who is one of the neatest, dapper little figures in the world, paraded the Jersey shores with a placard announcing, "These spacious premises to let," and Garry himself walked about till dinner time with a bill on his hat, "This vacant lot for sale—apply within."

When a benevolent little boy went up to the City Father to tell him to look behind his hat, he nearly got kicked for his pains.

There is a description of April jokes which we consider illegitimate. One of this kind was played upon the Doctor last year. Some very facetious fellows sent him twelve tuns of coals, in separate carts, all of which were dumped down at his door, rendering the street impassable. When, however, Mace, the undertaker, went to measure him for a coffin, he considered the joke assuming far too grave an aspect; and he succeeded in convincing Mace that he was far too deadly lively a corpse for rosewood yet.

We consider these as absurd hoaxes, not coming within the scope of the original intention of the institution. We also object to making bogus offers of marriage to inflammable widows, under cover of an April joke! We would rather play with a camphene lampt than a widow! not that we mean they are both wicked things; but because we do not like to play with flames!

The difficulty is to really discover what a fool is! Nothing is more common than to hear one man call another a fool; which means that he does not think or act as *he* considers wise. But what is *wise* in one is *otherwise* in another! It is wise, no doubt, for Jones to take Mrs. Jones to the theatre, but it would be very unwise for Smith to do it!

Brown called Robinson a fool for speculating in the Potosi lead mines, but himself went largely into the Parker vein! The fact is, although a man may now and then, in the very arrogance of *wisdom* say: "I was a *fool* to do so and so!" yet he never means it. It is much safer to consider that every man's definition of a fool is, "what everybody else is, but which he never can be himself!" In other words, *every man is his own Solomon!* But we must not trench upon egotism, which is a distant relation of folly.

From our own experience we should say that fools, whether April or the common year-day fools, were happier than the philosophers, who, after all, may be the princes of folly. To a sane eye, what a fool Adam was to eat apples! or Alexander the Great to cry for another world to devastate! Julius Cæsar wrote himself down an ass when he would sign Imperator! Solomon, writing books, tells terribly against his wisdom, and the Queen of Sheba settled him! Oliver Cromwell had much better have stuck to the mashtub, instead of brewing storms of State. Horace Greely had been happier had he remained on exhibition at Barnum's as the white nigger, instead of getting up bleeding Kansas!

Dear reader, we cannot be too thankful, that we are not, like the rest of our fellow creatures, liable to be made April fools of, at all events, for nearly another year!

Appointment of Minister to China—Steamer Minnesota Ordered to China.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Administration has completed its arrangements relative to China, and Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, (an old line Whig,) who is now here, has been tendered the mission. In addition to other vessels of war the steamer Minnesota will proceed to China, and the order for her preparation will be issued to-morrow.

The land officers in Minnesota have been directed to continue the withdrawal of the lands falling within the probable line of the railroad routes established under the grants of Congress. Pre-emption claims, based upon actual settlement and not for speculation, made up to the time when the lines or routes were definitely fixed on any of the lands withdrawn, will be allowed, provided the testimony is clear and explicit. The officers of the newly created land districts will be established at Brownsville, and at Dacotah and Nebraska cities.

Charles S. Greene has been reappointed navy agent at Boston.

The case of Commander Ogden has been taken up in the Naval Court of Inquiry.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.—The Commencement at the University of North Carolina.

We have been requested to state, and it gives us much pleasure to do so, that Henry W. Miller, Esq., has been selected by the Dialectric Society to deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies at the next Commencement.

We also learn that the Hon. Warren Winslow has been chosen to deliver the address before the Alumni. The Public therefore are warranted in expecting intellectual treats of no common order.

Raleigh Register.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—The perfection of this kind of machine, as at present constructed, consists in placing the cylinder of the engine within a steam chamber separated from the body of the boiler, so that the steam can be shut off from the chamber, and the cylinder can be reached for adjustment or repair of its parts without the fire being withdrawn or the steam blown off, while the loss of power incident to the cylinder being exposed to the atmosphere to cool it and condense the steam within it is avoided, and the engine is compressed into an unusually compact form. The cylinder is entirely enclosed in a steam chamber, and is heated by the steam that surrounds it to the temperature of the steam that is used within it; so that none of the power is wasted by the rarefaction of the steam, as it is in ordinary engines with the cylinder exposed to the lower temperature of the atmosphere, and the double purpose is effected of making the engine more compact and portable, and of producing an increased amount of power with the same sized boiler and cylinder, or the same amount of power with a smaller boiler and cylinder.

"Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw!" "Don't say so—what is it?" "A tree which never sprouts, and which becomes smaller the older it grows." "Well, that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?" "From California." "What is the name of it?" "Axletree! It once belonged to a California omnibus." Scene closes by Bob throwing an inkstand at a half closed door.